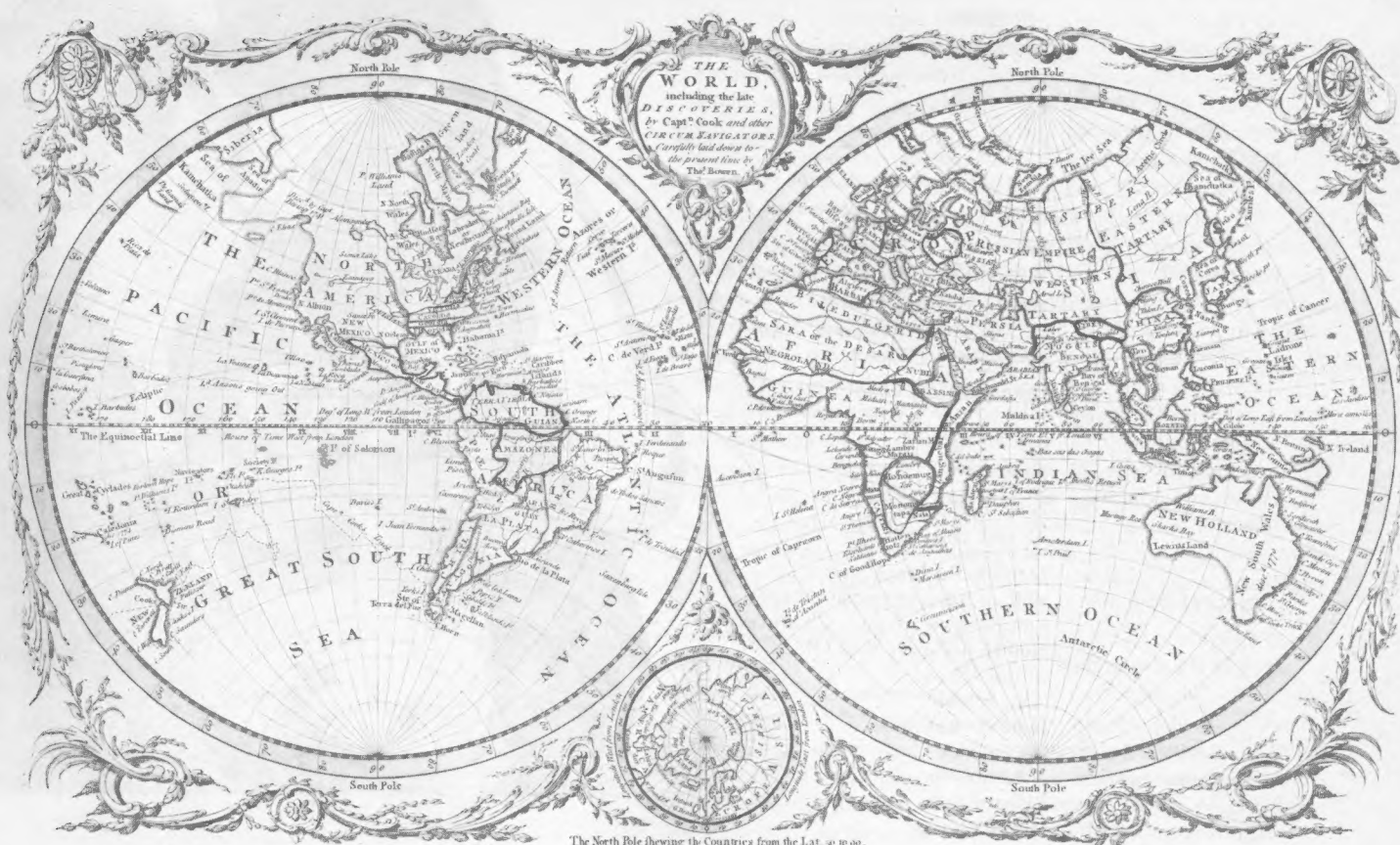


Fall 1976

the university of alberta magazine

new trail

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"The World including the late discoveries by Captain Cook and other circumnavigators" by Thomas Bowen (1760-90) was published in London in 1778. This map from Middleton's Geography, is part of The University Map Collection.

new trail

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New Trail is the University of Alberta magazine. Its purpose is not only to maintain contact with the alumni, staff, and friends of the University, but to foster their interest in and concern about the University and higher education generally. To this end, it publishes news about the University and its alumni and topical articles about various facets of University life, higher education, and a vast range of matters which emerge from the thought and work of University staff.

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by David Chester, New Trail Staff

A bright planet seen in the east immediately before sunrise is the morning star. It has become a symbol rich in connotation for the Plains Indian and especially for the Cree, carrying with it meanings of birth and new life, of a new beginning, of hope. Appropriately, Morning Star was the name and symbol chosen for a pilot project in Indian education, an indication of certain optimism very much needed in an area that has had precious little consideration in the past. In the northern parts of this province, an area of high native population, the schools are staffed almost entirely with non-Indian teachers although there are Indian teacher-aides. Natives have not considered post-secondary education a viable course open to them. There have been only eleven Indian graduates in the history of the University.

In the fall of 1974 the Alberta Indian Education Centre and the Department of Educational Foundations began to research this problem. After interviewing students, prospective students, drop-

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Morning Star:

the rewards of hope



outs, teachers, community leaders, and educators, several facts came to light. It was discovered that as of May 1974 there were only eight Indian teachers holding Bachelor of Education degrees. Urban education failed consistently. There was a predictable pattern established by students coming to the city; initial enthusiasm gave way to a growing sense of cultural isolation, the distance separating the student from family and friends and from a normal and comfortable environment became an insurmountable barrier against a productive university career. Given any excuse or no excuse the student would inevitably return to his home. The need for an education program not tailored to dissolve the problems faced by the Indian in the city but to fulfill the requirements and meet the very different standards of the native environment itself became evident. Education had to be taken to the Indian community. Thus, Project Morning Star.

The project director, Lynn Baker, explained that the main objective of Morning Star at this time is to provide the first two

years of the regular BEd degree from the University at an off-campus location in an area with a large native population. The site chosen was Blue Quills near St. Paul. Of seventy people interviewed, thirty-three were chosen to start the program. Upon reflection, Lynn Baker, himself a teacher at Blue Quills, attributes the program's success partially to its spontaneous approach. While the curriculum is very similar to the one on campus, the directors were open to the fact that certain problems would have to be faced as they arose. For example, day care centres; realizing the effect that separation from family had on the native in the city, Project Morning Star evolved its program around the fact that many of its students were commuters, some travelling as many as ninety miles, and that they wished their families to be with them. A day care centre was established to accommodate from thirteen to twenty-three children. Baker says that one of the headaches of the program, but also one of the sources of delight, is its course on "cultural input." It was planned so that the native component carry as much weight as the academic and this course sought to teach the heritage of the past as well as to explore the difficulties of contemporary society. More often than not the students contributed as much to the resources as the professors. However, it was made increasingly clear that culture is a very different and very nebulous thing to institutionalize. The instructors' hope is to assess and find solutions for this problem, perhaps stressing more of the sub-surface psychological aspects of an Indian community.

At another level, the problem of interim financing arose. Immediate financial crises became a burden for some students, nor could they be relieved through the cumbersome and time-consuming student loan process. Shirley Miracle, Assistant Director in the project, devised the Morning Star Education Society with a branch society on campus. It tried to provide interest-free loans for up to \$150 in any one year through funds solicited from wealthy individuals and corporations. Happily, the Society was successful. It also took on larger dimensions. The Society now seeks to form libraries either through donations of actual books or through funds. The University Education Library is now going through its stacks and CANSAVE has promised a considerable donation.

The object of the second phase of the project is to allow the students to go either directly into the school system or to continue their degree at the University. If they choose the first option, that of interim certification, they may teach for up to five years before being required to finish their BEd degree. This will get Indian teachers into Indian schools at the earliest possible moment and provide the students with valuable in-class experience not usually available to campus students. If they choose the second, Morning Star, through aiming at closer academic and personal relationships at Blue Quills, will serve as a liaison for the students in the city; they will know professors and know their own potential before arriving in Edmonton. The University has provided for their tuition.

Has Morning Star been a success? It still has all of its original students. Of the thirty-three, two-thirds have decided to teach immediately. Only three had ever considered post-secondary education before Morning Star. Some are now entertaining thoughts of graduate work. Yes, there is hope.

Project Morning Star is still continuing to raise funds through its Morning Star Education Society. Membership fees cost five dollars and further information can be obtained from Phyllis Cardinal, Box 279, St. Paul, Alberta.



Harry Bulyea, the first Director and Dean of Dentistry, was a man of many talents and many loves. One of his great loves was the out-of-doors, which was the subject of several of his paintings. This painting, done in the 1950s when he was in his eighth decade, shows what is now Queen Elizabeth Park in the winter. He donated the painting to the Faculty of Dentistry last year.

Sir Geikie and the dentists

by Jeanette Rothrock, New Trail Staff

One afternoon in the middle of the 1919-1920 term, the University's first President, Henry Marshall Tory, phoned his dentist. "We've got some dental students here who aren't getting any dental instruction," he said to the dentist, Harry Bulyea. "Will you come over and teach them?"

Dr. Bulyea's astonishment at this request was still fresh fifty-six years later when, at the age of 102, he recalled his interview with Tory. Although Dr. Bulyea said he tried to explain why he couldn't possibly accept this proposition (he hardly knew Tory, apart from treating a slight pyrrhoea and filling one cavity; he hadn't the necessary experience; he had never taught before), the President was not about to accept "no" for an answer. Dr. Bulyea finally agreed to take the job on a temporary basis until the end of the term when they could appoint someone permanently—"I said I didn't know whether I'd suit them or they'd suit me." "The next fall I continued on similar terms, and that kept up for twenty-two years. . . . It got so I liked it, and I found I enjoyed it and found I had a certain amount of success with my work by doing the best I could. It satisfied me pretty well."

But it was a mystery to Harry Bulyea why Tory asked him, of all people, to take on the work. Years later, he decided it must have been because of his friend Heber Jamieson, who was an early member of the Faculty of Medicine. Jamieson had mentioned to him that there were three dental students registered in the faculty who were receiving no dental instruction, only lectures from medical staff. The students were to study for two years at Alberta then go east to Toronto or McGill to complete their training at the dental schools there. Bulyea immediately reacted to the hardships this lack of practical dental instruction would entail for the students, for Toronto and McGill would require some evidence that students entering their third year in the DDS program had had some preclinical training. Medical faculty, he maintained, did not have an appropriate appreciation of the special techniques needed in dentistry. Somehow, he later reasoned, word must have got back to Tory: "I guess I put my foot in it."

Hector MacLean, Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry for twelve years and a Dentistry graduate in 1928, thinks differently: "Tory just recognized a good man when he saw one."

And Harry Bulyea was indeed a good man. As a dentist, Dr. MacLean recalls, "He was well ahead of his time." Born in New Brunswick of sturdy United Empire Loyalist stock, he graduated from the Harvard Dental School in 1897, where he studied under pioneer orthodontist Henry Baker. He practised in New Brunswick until 1904, when he took a Harvesters' Train west to Saskatoon "to see what was going on." He practised in Saskatoon for a few years, then in Scott, Saskatchewan, and Vernon, British Columbia, and finally, after a year of graduate study at Northwestern University in Chicago, he moved to Edmonton as Alberta's first orthodontic specialist.

He brought more than one innovation to dentistry in Alberta. At Northwestern, he had studied both orthodontia and radiology and worked under a Chicago oral surgeon who taught "painless dentistry." Dr. Bulyea was skeptical. He knew that preparing a cavity properly so that the filling wouldn't fall out usually involved hurting the patient a little; he possessed a big hypodermic syringe, he said, but he hardly ever used it in his practice because he had been taught at Harvard that it was dangerous. The Chicago surgeon based his technique on anatomy, on the nerves branching to the various teeth. "He taught us in such a way that we could see it was reasonable, told us how to control the pain in each tooth." Dr. Bulyea wondered why, with his understanding of anatomy, he hadn't caught on to this technique himself long ago.

So Harry Bulyea became the first dentist to practise block anaesthesia in Alberta ("it immediately improved my practice—before, people would only recommend me if their teeth weren't too sensitive") and the first to bring a dental x-ray machine into the province. While he was about it, he also set up the first group clinic in Alberta.

This was the man Tory chose to build the dental school at the University of Alberta.



Top Drs. Bulyea (right) and Gilchrist (centre) with the graduating class of dentists in 1938 (we think). Dr. Bulyea was a demanding professor, but he counted his students as his friends all his life.

Bottom Dr. Bulyea (left) rock climbing with a friend above Lake Gog near Mount Assiniboine in the Rockies. He continued as an active mountain climber until he was 64.

When he began his work at the University, Harry Bulyea had a reasonable challenge even for his creative temperament. Twenty students were halfway through their first year's work and, more worrisome, three students were halfway through their second professional year and expected to enter third year studies at Toronto or McGill in only a few months. Dr. Bulyea was to teach Dental Anatomy and Operative Technique and Dr. Fuller, another local dentist, was to teach Prosthetics. There were no dental instruments, textbooks, or models for the students, and none had been ordered. Equipment necessary to teach the courses had to be collected, scrounged, and improvised.

The first year dental students were to set to work carving models of teeth from plaster blocks and later from ivory. In lieu of textbooks Dr. Bulyea made drawings of teeth and distributed photographic copies to the students so that they could follow his descriptions. Dental classes were wedged between applied science classes in one room in South Lab. Special classes were held after the end of the term for the three students who were to go east in the fall so they could have the number of technical specimens necessary for entrance to Toronto or McGill.

The freshmen of that term were able to catch up in their second year, when life was a little easier for all concerned. The Dentistry Department was moved from its pathetic classroom in South Lab to the new Medical Building, where there was reasonably up to date equipment—not the best but at least it was comparable to that in the best dental schools—and rooms suited to Dentistry's needs. "We felt that, although not quite having reached heaven, we had at least arrived at the promised land."

Dr. Fuller resigned in 1920 and H.A. Gilchrist, Dr. Bulyea's old schoolmate from years before in New Brunswick, agreed to move up from Calgary to lecture in Prosthodontics. Both were given permanent appointments in 1922, the first such appointments in Dentistry at the University ("I still had my doubts, of course," Dr. Bulyea remembered, "but I accepted.>").

In 1923 the University decided to offer all four years of the dentistry degree program. Dr. Bulyea patterned the dental course at Alberta after the one he had known as a student at Harvard. Harvard, after all, had been the first dental school within a university, and it had been established within the Harvard medical faculty. He believed it was beneficial to dental students to have a basic medical background, to study subjects dentists couldn't teach, such as anatomy, physiology and biochemistry, chemistry, bacteriology, and histology.

In 1927, almost fifty years ago, the first class of seven dentists graduated. Hector MacLean was a member of the graduating class the next year, and he remembers Dr. Bulyea as a teacher. "He was an excellent teacher, and such a good artist—he could draw anything on the board and you understood it at once. He was so skilled that, if an instrument didn't suit him, he'd make his own. In fact he designed instruments which, years later, were manufactured by instrument companies."

"He was really in the forefront of his profession," Dr. MacLean recalls. "He developed casting techniques for gold inlays with temperature controls and exact measurements that were way ahead of his time, and that wasn't even his specialty." His thinking on the role of diet in dental health and on the intake of refined foods, especially sugar, would seem contemporary to us in the seventies. His perfectionism concerning the preparation of a tooth for filling, though it may have been momentarily less appreciated by his more sensitive patients before the days of block anaesthesia, is still the

key to lasting dental work. And his techniques with children, winning their trust, taking the time to explain what he was going to do and why (this was one part of his work he seemed very proud of) are still models of good practice.

Harry Bulyea taught all of these things to his students, along with his modesty and kindness and integrity: "He was a high-principled and solid man. All of us, students and colleagues, admired him tremendously," Dr. MacLean stated, with obvious affection.

The Department of Dentistry became a school in 1930, and Dr. Bulyea became its Director. The next few years were difficult. Money was very short indeed and the progress of the School was hampered somewhat, but with characteristic independence and what he would have called "bull-headedness" Dr. Bulyea kept the School alive and flourishing. In the late thirties he was able to establish the Children's Free Clinic, providing important dental care to children whose families could not otherwise have afforded it and practical experience for senior dental students. Two years after his retirement, the School became a Faculty in its own right.

Retirement for Harry Bulyea meant anything but boredom. Even in the hectic years of setting up the University of Alberta's dental school, he was fascinated with everything around him and turned his fascinations into hobbies. "I always had a desire to be doing something," he recalled on his one hundred and third birthday. "I was always happy to be working and enjoying the things around me."

He particularly loved the outdoors, skiing, hiking, ice skating, and, most of all, mountain climbing. "He never rode if he could walk," his daughter Josephine Ward remembered, "and he never owned a car." He was fit enough to be actively climbing mountains until he was sixty-four, and he skated until he was past ninety-three.

In an article about Dr. Bulyea in the *Journal of the Canadian Dental Association* in 1967, his former student, colleague, and fellow mountaineer, Hector MacLean, wrote about his efforts to climb Mount Geikie at the west end of the Tonquin Valley.

For many years it was Dr. Bulyea's ambition to climb Mount Geikie, an 11,016-foot pinnacle sheathed in ice and snow, close to the British Columbia-Alberta border. He had been attracted to it while planning an assault on nearby Mount Robson.

His first attempt to scale the mountain was made with two companions in 1923. One of his friends wanted to make an approach over rocks along a snow-free arête that led to the summit. Considering this route too difficult, Dr. Bulyea suggested an alternative route up a couloir on the opposite side of the mountain and his companions agreed to try this first.

The three men climbed all day over frozen snow and steep rock faces, and up ice gulleys, finding precarious hand- and footholds in the granite. Bulyea had no fear of heights and on one occasion hauled one of his companions out of a seeming void with a 100-foot length of rope. But the bitter cold of a moonless mountain night overtook them while they were isolated on a rock ledge. They passed a most uncomfortable night, considering themselves lucky not to freeze to death.

The following morning they descended to safety but then headed upward once again along the route originally planned. They managed to get quite close to the summit but were unable to achieve the ultimate goal.

The following year Dr. Bulyea returned and this time managed to



Top Like an imaginary mountain from Tolkien, Mount Geikie's steep slopes rise out of the mist. It took him seven years of trying, but Harry Bulyea finally reached the summit in 1930 and thereafter was "Sir Geikie" to other mountaineers.

Bottom Dr. Bulyea near a boundary marker at the Alberta-British Columbia border towards the west end of the Tonquin Valley, an area he became very familiar with in his efforts to climb Mount Geikie.



Top Among his other campus activities, Dr. Bulyea was honorary president of his Varsity Outdoor Club. Here he is at age 66 with the Club's executive in 1939. The log cabin behind them was the group's clubhouse, built by Dr. Bulyea himself; its former site is now occupied by a roadway leading to Groat Bridge.

Bottom Harry Bulyea and fellow-mountaineer Cyril Wates roughing it in the early days.

climb about 200 feet higher before once again having to admit defeat. But faced with such a challenge, it was inevitable that a man as determined as he was would eventually achieve victory. In 1930, after several more unsuccessful attempts on the peak, he finally made it to the summit—an exploit that earned him the alpinist's accolade of "Sir Geikie." He continued mountain climbing until 1937 when he was sixty-four years of age.

Another face of his fascination with nature was his painting. Indeed, Dr. Bulyea was one of the founding members of the Edmonton Art Club in 1920 and had many of his paintings shown at major exhibitions. He admitted to being good at drawing as a child, but he never got around to taking lessons until he was past forty. His daughter, Mrs. Ward, remembers her mother's wry comment when he was late—again—for supper: "Oh I suppose he's standing on the High Level Bridge sketching the sunset," and, to be sure, he was. He worked in water colors, oils, and pastels, and even sculpted a few handsomely proportioned nude figures. He was also a very capable photographer who developed and printed his own work—indeed, he was one of the pioneers of color photography.

Mountaineers make jokes about those among them who carry rocks in their packs, but Harry Bulyea was surely a prodigious collector. His old studio has boxes of handsome specimens, many of which he cut and polished on equipment of his own devising. Some he made into delicate pieces of jewellery with gold settings he designed and crafted himself (a carry-over from his artistry with gold inlays in teeth).

He built things too—sailing boats, fire places, log cabins (including the cabin which served as the clubhouse for the Varsity Outdoor Club). And although he wouldn't do it when his daughter was around, he could bake splendid pies.

Although he was a modest, self-effacing individual, honors came to Dr. Bulyea through the years. He was particularly proud of the honorary LLD presented to him in 1960 at the University of Manitoba, where one of his former students, Jack Neilson, was Dean of Dentistry, and of the Honorary Fellowship in the Royal College of Dentists of Canada, which was awarded to him in Montreal in 1969. (His only regret on this last occasion was that he couldn't get around Montreal to take as many pictures as he had hoped; he was 96 at the time.)

On his ninety-fourth and again on his one hundredth birthdays his former students, of whom he was so proud and who were so proud of him, honored him at a special dinner: dental graduates from the earliest years flew from all over the continent to help him celebrate on both occasions.

Towards his hundred and third birthday, he perceived that he was slowing down and commented, "I'm getting a bit lazy for some reason." He was a little shaky now when he walked, but his mind was as quick as ever: "I guess I must have walked this way a hundred years ago." Twenty-two days after his birthday, on 5 February last winter, Dr. Bulyea passed suddenly and quietly away.

Some years before, when he was receiving his honorary degree at Winnipeg, Mrs. Neilson whispered to Mrs. Ward, "Who would be afraid to get old when they see your Dad up there!" For Harry Bulyea was as fortunate as a man could be. He loved and enjoyed and actively participated in everything around him. He stayed fit and healthy long after many people forget they ever were. And, perhaps most important, because of all the things he was himself, he was never at a loss for friends and people who loved him. What more can anyone ask?

And the pheasant doesn't even read

by David Chester, New Trail Staff

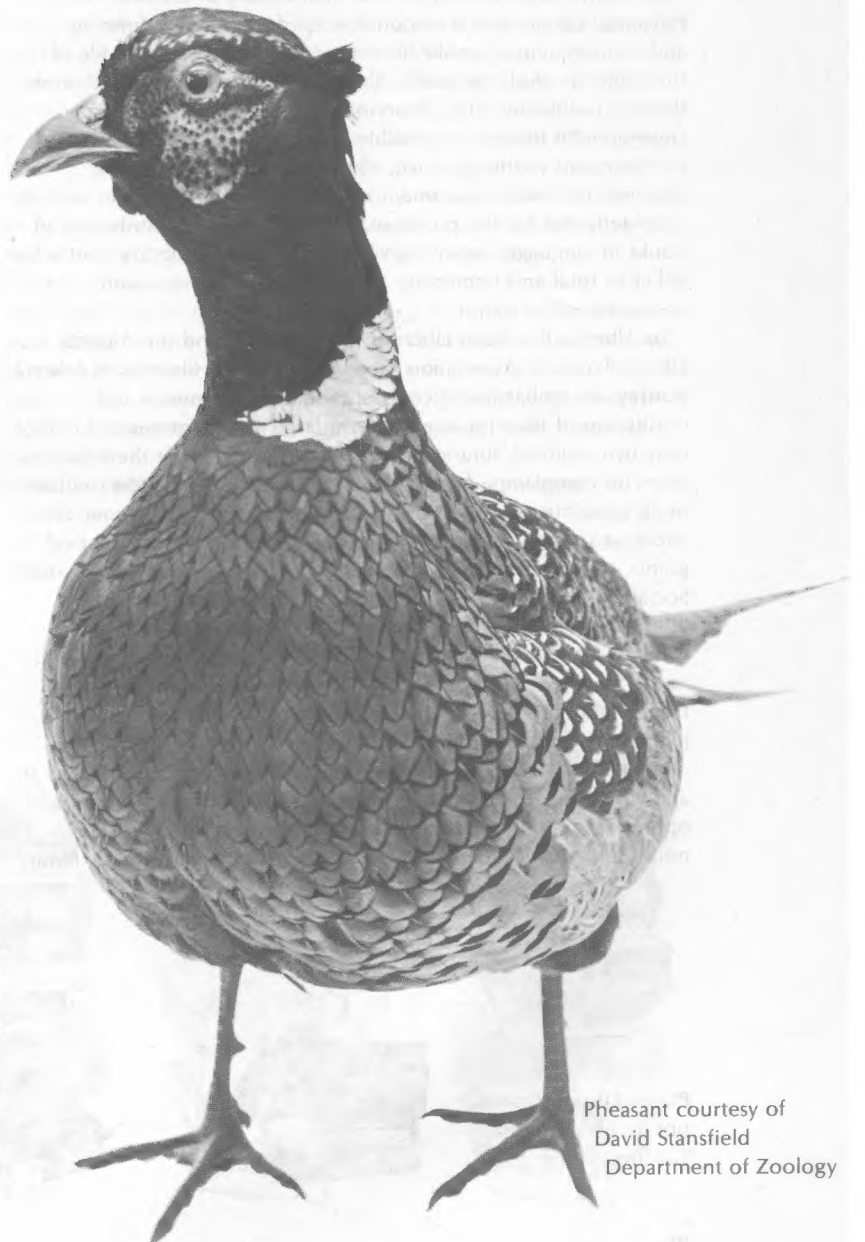
What do we, as a nation, care about books? How much do you think we spend altogether on our libraries, public or private, as compared with what we spend on our horses?

John Ruskin

Our problem does not lie with horses. It lies with pheasant breeding and feeding, or rather with the fact that the government chooses to spend \$3.50 per capita on such a project and only \$.26 per capita on the development of libraries. Just how critical the situation is very, very few people have the slightest conception. Were they interested, the chances of locating such information in their public library would be slim indeed.

Before taking a close look at present conditions in Alberta's library system, it would be helpful to see what other provinces are doing to help their citizens cope with the flood tide of communications that is this century's phenomenon. On the rudimentary monetary level, consider the following grant statistics taken from budget estimates for each province in 1975 (library grants in Prince Edward Island are hidden figures within the total budget of that province):

Provinces	Public Library Grants	
British Columbia	\$ 2,570,000	(\$1.07 per capita)
Alberta (1976-77 estimate)	467,000	(.26 per capita)
Saskatchewan	2,387,280	(2.63 per capita)
Manitoba	390,300	(.35 per capita)
Ontario	19,092,600	(2.36 per capita)
Quebec	3,777,100	(.62 per capita)
New Brunswick	1,978,900	(2.99 per capita)
Nova Scotia	1,561,600	(1.92 per capita)
Prince Edward Island	not applicable	
Newfoundland	2,150,000	(3.97 per capita)



Pheasant courtesy of
David Stansfield
Department of Zoology

Alberta is at the bottom of the pole and that includes the financially depressed Maritime Provinces. Our neighbors to the right and left of us have the most sophisticated library systems in the country, perhaps on this continent, so if anyone entertains thoughts of discrimination in the West or cultural isolation from central Canada as the reason for our disparity, they should reconsider.

The Saskatchewan library system warrants an analysis. The province is blanketed with seven regional systems. These regional libraries, along with the large public libraries in Regina and Saskatoon, the Provincial Library in Regina, the university and technical school libraries, and special libraries make up the framework of a scheme that provides library services to all residents of Saskatchewan. The emphasis is on cooperation. There is a minister in charge of libraries, a library development board, and a clearly defined organization, each department of which maintains as its central goal the dissemination of information to libraries throughout the province. Thus, a telex network links the libraries with each other and with the National Library in Ottawa. The Provincial Library that is responsible for development, funding, and coordination of public library services keeps a master file of the holdings of all the public libraries and several special libraries, thereby facilitating inter-library exchanges. There is a special Development Branch responsible for setting up libraries in the northern part of the province, which is unserved by regional libraries; the same department is responsible for service to Indians and Metis and for the purchase, organization, and distribution of books in languages other than English. A reader's library card is his ticket to total and immediate access to library services and resources—of any kind.

In Alberta, the Rural Libraries Study of 1973 and the Alberta Library Trustees' Association survey of all public libraries in Alberta portrays an embarrassing contrast. There is an absence and destitution of libraries in all but the large urban centres and one of only two regional libraries, that of Parkland. Not that there have been no complaints. A strongly organized protest in 1954 resulted in an appointment of a Provincial Librarian, Harry Newsome. His two-year study produced a revised Libraries Act and established grants. In the years following, nothing has happened. Neither the Social Credit nor the Conservative government has paid any attention to the poorest library service in Canada. In 1976, the situation has worsened. There was an acute cutback of 2.6 percent in the library budget while most departments enjoyed anywhere from an 8 to an 11 percent increase. There has not been an increase in grants to public libraries since 1956.

Unlike Saskatchewan, whose library development plan remains an apolitical concern and has received support from government and opposition parties over many years, the Alberta library system is noted for the absence of any provincial policy regarding any library

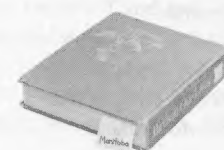
system. The public library system appears buried underneath the paperwork of the already unmanageable desk of Alberta Culture. University libraries fall within the policies of their own institutions. School libraries are the responsibility of school authorities who are, in turn, responsible to Alberta Education. Alberta has not one but three departments that determine library policy. Fractionalization is the key note.

The Yellowhead Regional Library best exemplifies the results of such pitiful coordination. It serves a population of 70,849, twenty-four public libraries, and sixty-six school libraries. It has ten paid public servants. Only two are librarians. While primarily organized as a book ordering and processing centre for school and public libraries within the counties of Barrhead, Lac Ste. Anne, Leduc, Parkland, and Wetaskiwin, the Yellowhead Regional Library would like to do so much more. But what has it got to promote? Its book budget is .08 cents per capita. The replacement rate alone for books lost or simply worn out is .08 cents per capita. Anne Redwood, the Chief Librarian, faces the problem with an optimism that would surprise a martyr. Quite clearly an almost non-existent budget has been replaced by a dedication that goes beyond book ordering and cataloguing. Along with her staff members, she sees to it that everything is done that can be done without money and proudly cites letters of appreciation for touring puppet shows as fruits of labor. Anne Redwood is in a position to witness crises that are just not evident to city dwellers. The village of Calmar, she notes, has a population of 850 but has a higher per capita circulation than Edmonton. Its library is staffed by volunteers who cannot obtain funds from the Provincial Government. Once, the library received \$850 from the federal Local Initiatives Program. Yet, they could not afford to buy books. The money went instead to baby sitters so that the librarians could keep the store-front library doors open. Their own projects, bingo games and raffles, went toward the purchase of books. Ms. Redwood has little hope for Calmar. How long can a library exist under such conditions?

New emphases must be developed in thought and action towards information as the business of libraries—information in whatever format it is transmitted; towards universal access to the information resources of the province and the nation; towards commitment to social outreach. In upgrading library service, Alberta will affirm its citizens' "right to know."

The Downey Report

Public Library Grants
one book represents
\$.25 per capita



After considerable pressure from the Library Association of Alberta and the Alberta Library Trustees' Association, the Honorable Horst Schmid, Minister of Culture, commissioned a major study of the condition of libraries. The result was the Downey Report entitled *The Right to Know*. It discovered the obvious, and delineated policies for the development of library services in Alberta similar to those now in operation in Saskatchewan.

The most challenging concept of *The Right to Know* was the suggestion that an Alberta Library and Information Network (ALINET) be established. Among its many responsibilities, it would provide a communications network within the province linked to national and international resources; it would establish basic standards of service throughout the province; it would maintain a computer-based, province-wide Union Catalogue and act as the provincial switching centre for information requests. The study recommended that the libraries in the metropolitan area of Calgary and Edmonton be designated as provincial resource centres and that the Universities of Calgary and Alberta participate fully in the ALINET system.

Unfortunately, hardly any money was allocated to inform the public that the study was being undertaken or that hearings were being held after the release of *The Right to Know*. There has been little response. The Minister of Culture stated that he could not ask for support from the legislature until the public responds. And so the cycle continues. When a discussion of the report came before the House, some reactions were more than alarming. At least one statement is illuminating:

In the final analysis it's the resident of Alberta who has access to the libraries, and I suggest that they are practically second to none. You can go to the library in Lethbridge, Alberta, and learn one of twelve languages. Maybe that has nothing to do with the library, but there's a lot of money spent on those tapes. You can learn everything from Mozart to whoever in the Lethbridge library. When you start lumping in those costs with the capital costs of books to restock the shelves and replace the books, that cost of 27 cents or whatever it is per capita from this government is very well used.

I would simply wish to close by endorsing what I believe has been a very strong representation by the minister to the government to increase the contributions to the operating costs of libraries in Alberta, and I hope that next year he's more successful. However, Alberta can't lead in everything, and perhaps this is one exception where we're not quite the leader of the pack. (Alberta Hansard, 3 May 1976)

It is obvious that Alberta's public is uninformed when its legislative members judge its libraries as "second to none." It is less obvious what the cost is to the intellectual resources of Alberta. No one should be denied the right to know. Curiously, however, many are. Change can come about only through public response. The citizen must decide whether he is more valuable or less valuable than the care and feeding of pheasants. If he decides the former, he should contact his MLA.

Lorna Haddow, President of the Alberta Library Trustees' Association and untiring crusader for better libraries and services, urges every citizen to become informed about the state of libraries in Alberta. She suggests the following:

Alberta has no provincial library board, no provincial librarian, no network, no central services, and little funding for public libraries. If you are concerned that Alberta provides the lowest level of funding for public libraries, that twenty-five percent of Albertans have no access to library service, that libraries in small rural towns are open as little as two hours a week, that many libraries may be inadvertently providing out of date information, that many libraries are poorly housed, under stocked, under funded, and under staffed, and with volunteers who are provided with little assistance, and almost no direction—write the Minister of Culture, who is responsible for libraries, or your MLA. Ask what is being done about the current situation of libraries. Don't write the type of letter which simply gets acknowledged. Ask questions which require answers. Ask him or her to send you a copy of Hansard when he or she brings up the matter in the Legislature. Ask what he or she proposed to do to improve the situation.

One might almost think there has been a conspiracy to provide poor library service and keep Albertans ill-informed. Appointment of a provincial library board and a provincial librarian would be first steps towards improving public library service, and would involve spending a minimal amount by provincial government spending standards.

Write the Hon. Horst Schmid, c/o the Legislative Building, Edmonton or write your MLA, with copy to Hon. Horst Schmid and the Premier, if you really care about better library service for all Albertans.





Women only need apply –

Is Home Economics
guilty of sexist discrimination?

by Doris Badir, Dean of Home Economics

The School of Household Economics at the University of Alberta reached a new phase in its growth and development this year when it became the Faculty of Home Economics. While it was cause for pride among some of us, pride that our work was being recognized by the university community, it was cause for rejoicing by others because in some way it seemed to be more prestigious and we had at last thrown off that rather antique label "household economics." There are probably many, many others who are pondering over the rationale of designating with faculty status a discipline that is either too applied and too ordinary, or too irrelevant to today's life styles to be worthy of existence at a university, let alone to have been given a more elevated status.

All home economists have shared with me the anguish and frustration that occurs when made the butt of jokes about "stitchin and stirrin"; when asked to join a committee as the "cookies and coffee" detail; or when the allusion to "less than academic" pursuits is made. There is no doubt that the phrase "home economics" conjures up in the minds of many people an image of "pottering about the kitchen," "attention to picayune detail," and something not quite respectable from an academic point of view. One tends to meet these remarks defensively by drawing on rather more "respectable" disciplines that are a part of the basic home economics training program. Thus, one counters a remark about cooking with a reminder of the number of Chemistry courses required in a Foods and Nutrition program.

Recently I was asked by the Academic Women's Association of the University of Alberta to speak to a group of university women, students and staff (both academic and non-academic), on what role home economics might play in a Women's Studies Program at this University. To deliberate on ways in which a traditionally female professional, in what is looked upon as a traditionally feminine profession, might contribute to a study of women in our

contemporary society was an interesting challenge. I was led through a study of home economics as a service profession, career training for women, the feminist movement, and the status of women and the relationship between these four things.

Home Economics was defined in 1903 as "a study of the laws, conditions, principles, and ideals concerned with man's immediate physical environment and his nature as a social being and especially the relationship between the two." In 1975 the Aims and Objectives Committee of the School of Household Economics at the University of Alberta improved upon that definition by changing "man's" to "people's" (a concession to contemporary non-sexist thought) and by adding the phrase "for the purpose of improving the quality of people's daily lives."

The nature of home economics and its concerns with the "dailiness" of human life makes of it the stuff that is associated with the traditional role that has contributed to the low status of women within the society. Therefore, in one respect, at least, the status of a profession is directly attributable to the status of the subject matter with which it deals and the persons with whom it works.

It becomes so easy to see why traditionally oriented parents and friends will say to a young girl, "Take home economics, then your training will not be wasted if you marry!" The training for a profession is equated with preparation for wifehood and motherhood and thereby receives the status, and the tasks, of those two roles. The importance of a profession that attempts to interpret technical know-how into practice for daily living suffers from its relationship to housewifery.

However, the "dailiness" of life goes on. Surely, even when equality is achieved, humankind will still have needs for food, clothing, shelter, and human contact. Surely, warmth and affection will still be human needs and human attributes. Surely, persons who contribute to the relating and succorant needs of the society and

who have achieved success in doing so will not have achieved a lesser success because it was related to the day-to-day aspects of living. Some very basic values in our society are tied up with the problems faced by women in trying to achieve equality and by the home economics profession in trying to achieve credibility. It is important to explore these.

First let us look at "family." The word means many things to many people, but to most it is seen as an intimate group within which a great many of the basic human needs are satisfied. It is a familiar group. We all "know" what it is; we have intimately experienced it. Because it is so familiar, we don't see it as something we need to learn about or that it requires any particular skill to live as a family member. We fail to see that living together in an intimate, problem-solving group upon which we depend for a great many of our daily satisfactions requires great skill and understanding.

The problems of management in the small, intimate group called family are myriad. Getting all of the many "needs satisfying" tasks accomplished at the right time in a manner that leads to satisfaction for each member of the group takes skill and knowledge. But we have all experienced living in families so we know these things—or do we?

We live in a society where the rate of marital breakdown is phenomenal. Does that mean that the family is an outmoded system or does it mean that we really don't know how to go about living together in intimate groups?

We live in a society where over-consumption and mindless consumption are threatening the continued existence of life as we know it on this "spaceship earth." Does this mean that the family as a unit within which human needs are satisfied is a total failure or does it mean that we don't really understand the process of decision-making and consequently never think through the process to see the consequences of our decisions?

Needs satisfaction is a matter of "problem-solving," deciding which of available alternatives is the most effective solution to a need and will bring the greatest amount of satisfaction. Most problem-solving to meet the needs of daily life takes place through interaction between those persons with whom one shares one's life most intimately. Thus, problem-solving requires understanding of human needs and interaction in order to detect the problem and to identify the resources available to solve it. Family members, therefore, need understanding and resources to be successful at their jobs.

In a world where the husbandry of animals and of natural and industrial resources is important and where gathering new knowledge in these areas through research and study are valid and respected activities, we pay a high price for our assumption that people come well equipped for dealing with people, that the daily living of humankind is understood and handled instinctively. As our lives become more and more fragmented, as we play our various roles on stages that are farther and farther apart, as we try desperately to bring ourselves, with our needs and wants, into some sort of harmony with the environment in which we live, we need not only the highly specialized advice of technology and the social scientist but also the more down to earth application of that advice from someone who sees our needs and wants in terms of the microcosm in which we live our daily lives—household and family. We need not *only* help with finding the answer to our problem, the "resource" that will satisfy our need, but also help in understanding the consequences of the alternatives we choose

daily in the wider world where we live. This is a world where our needs for "wash and wear" mean a rapid depletion of non-renewable resources and pollution of the atmosphere. This is a world where our needs for "single family dwellings" mean a rapid gobbling up of precious arable land and a proliferation of ugly urban sprawl. This is a world where disposable items, while convenient, are providing us with mountains of ugly trash. This is a world where rapid population increase threatens a basically limited food supply. These are world problems resulting from daily decisions in individual family units. We must come to grips with the consequences of our decisions. We must learn to manage the resources available, to satisfy our needs effectively in a way that improves the quality of life for all.

It is my contention that as long as our knowledge and expertise on human relations and on the process of decision-making is spent counselling persons already in trouble, developing sophisticated systems for dealing with crises, or inventing catchy little tunes to entice us into banks and mortgage companies to borrow more money, instead of finding ways of enriching lives not yet destroyed or of helping families to a rational decision-making process, we are in trouble. In other words, as long as we deal with the outcome and pay no attention to the husbanding of what now exists, we will continue to destroy what might yet be.

Home economics, in the definition quoted earlier, tells us that most of the "great" issues of our day begin right down in the heart of things, in the "dailiness" of human living, in the simple decisions of daily life. What home economics as a profession tries to do is to bring the materials, the knowledge, the technology of science to the management of daily living. Its uniqueness is that it applies it to the management of the human resource in the family setting.

If home economics were to function as I believe it ought to function, then it is not a subject "for women only." It is not a subject to be laughed at or derided. It is a subject of vital concern to the lives of all of us, men and women alike. If, as men and women, we come to a recognition of the consequences of the decisions of daily living for continued life on this planet, then the subject matter of home economics is one in which we should all be competent.

I believe as well that as the "dailiness" of human living becomes less the domain of women and more the concern of all household members, a respect for the knowledge and skills which develop competencies in daily living will develop. Home economics will become then not just "a suitable career for women while they wait for a husband to come along" but a career for both men and women which provides individuals with some background understanding of the balance between human relations, needs satisfaction, and life support skills. It is *one* of the ways which people can choose as a route to working with people.

Until now it has been a world of women for women, a place where women could succeed but where their success was somehow lesser because it was success in a female milieu.

I concluded, in my deliberations for the Women's Studies Seminar, that home economics could offer nothing particularly about women for women. It could better offer, to any who want, some understanding of how to go about finding solutions to the problems each and every one of us face in feeding, clothing, and sheltering ourselves and finding other warm loving humans with whom to relate. These will be solutions which will contribute to, rather than destroy, the welfare of humankind.

The University Map Collection



A



B

Now that summer is over and with it most vacations, how many people could say where the road maps that they used on those vacations are? Probably not many. Certainly fewer than the number who would ask "Who cares?"

Most people are indifferent to maps. Normally, maps are seen as primarily utilitarian, and once they have served their function, or once their information is out-of-date, people discard them. Ron Whistance-Smith, curator of the University Map Collection, believes, however, that maps are valuable documents in themselves—valuable both for the information they convey and for their cultural and historical interest. The University Map Collection, therefore, operates as both a library—storing contemporary maps that are important for their up-to-date information and their research value—and as a museum—storing and collecting old maps that are of historical and archival interest in their own right.

Established in 1966 by combining the holdings of the Department of Geography's map collection and the maps in the Library system, the University Map Collection is probably the third or fourth largest collection in Canada. After the collection at the University of British Columbia, it is certainly the largest map collection in the West.

Its holdings include some 150,000 to 200,000 map sheets, plus duplicates. Some of these maps date from as far back as 1600. The Collection has approximately 500,000 air photos, most of which are of Alberta though some are of southern Ontario and the Maritimes. Some of the air photographs date from around 1929, not long after the first aerial photos were taken. There are about 900 atlases in the holdings of the Collection. The earliest atlas is one from the year 1700. The Collection also has about 200 to 250 gazetteers and stocks a large number of periodicals pertaining to maps and cartography.

Geographers, geologists, botanists, classicists, geophysicists, entomologists, and many others in the University community use the Map Collection resources in their research. For example, a botanist or an entomologist might want a detailed map description of an area in which samples were collected. A geophysicist studying

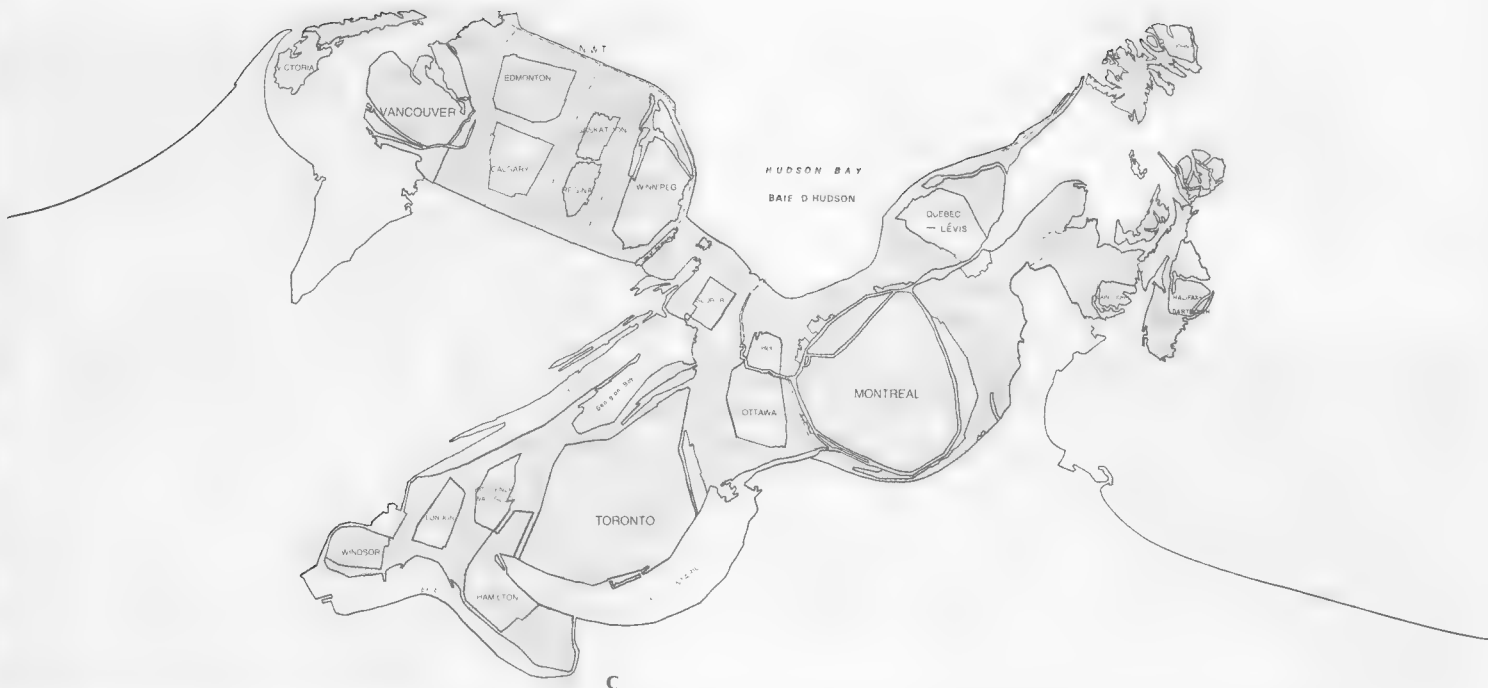
seismic disturbances might want to study maps of the area before doing field work, or he may want detailed information, which maps can give him, about the area after the field work is completed. A classicist might use the Collection's maps of Greece, for example, to help in many kinds of archaeological fieldwork.

The public also has access to the Map Collection and can borrow any contemporary maps. Schools and public libraries often refer people to the University Map Collection. High school teachers can, and do, borrow maps to serve as audio-visual aids to their teaching in many subjects.

The staff of the University Map Collection are only too pleased to accommodate such needs and uses. They would be more pleased, however, if people also understood and appreciated the museum aspect of the Collection.

For example, not even Alberta Transportation has a complete set of original road maps of the province for all the years they have been produced. Apparently no one thought the maps were documents worth saving. Because the maps are revised each year, their information is considered ephemeral, and the maps themselves are considered disposable. There is, however, a great deal of implicit information contained by these maps: they show the growth of towns, the shifts and distribution of population, the agricultural and non-agricultural use of land, and so on; and by what things are included and excluded, some of the priorities of the time in which the maps were made are revealed. The University Map Collection is trying to get a complete set of the road maps because it feels the maps are worth saving. Recently, it acquired maps from 1929 to 1931; this has filled in a few gaps, but the collection is still incomplete. So next year, when you've finished with your road map, stop and look at it before you throw it out—there may be more to it than you thought.

The maps on the following pages were provided by the University Map Collection, and the captions were written by Ron Whistance-Smith.



C



D (detail)

A. *Atlas Geographica Portatilis*. Tobias Lobeck. Augsburg, 1762. Measuring only 4½ inches by 6 inches, this atlas is one of only two works credited to Lobeck. Very little is known about him other than that he was an engraver. Credit for drawing the maps is given to Tobias Conrad Lotter, a cartographer and publisher. Lobeck probably engraved Lotter's maps on plates for printing. The line work is very fine, and whoever hand-colored these maps did an excellent job. They may well have been colored in the publisher's shop; it was not uncommon for a publisher to employ staff to color maps after they came from the press.

B. *Atlas Terestris* by Robert Morden. London, 1700. Robert Morden, best known for his series of county maps of England that were first published in William Camden's *Brittania* in 1695, made a number of maps, many of them small, of various parts of the world. This atlas is only 4 inches by 6½ inches, which, incidentally, is the same size as a number of modern pocket atlases. Morden was also a bookseller and publisher in Cornhill from 1688 to 1702. At this time, and even into this century, it was considered proper for young gentlemen to learn to hand-color maps. This particular atlas has been colored either by a number of persons with different levels of skill or by one person who gradually gained skill.

C. *Isodemographic Map of Canada*. Population Map of Canada, 1971. Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, 1974. Known as an anamorphic diagram, this map represents a particular value by deformed area. In constructing such a map, the relative position of all features is retained but the ground area is changed so that the area both identifies itself and represents a given quantity. The name given to this particular map of population is "isodemographic." In this case, area is proportional to population, displaying the dominance of cities in Ontario and Quebec very graphically.

D. *Centennial Range*. Yukon Territory. Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1967. Much of our fresh water derives from glaciers, and they play an important part in the global energy budget. For that reason, the areal extent and volume of water locked in these ice lakes must be known. Extended research takes into account a study of past and present climates based on what was surveyed and shown on such maps. Note that this map makes use of light and shade: such shadows would be produced if a relief were illuminated from the northwest. On this map, the artist has given the glaciers an impression of flow and has shown crevasse areas by use of shading. Normally an air brush is used to produce the shading but other techniques are available. The dots on top of the glacier represent rock debris eroded from valley sides.

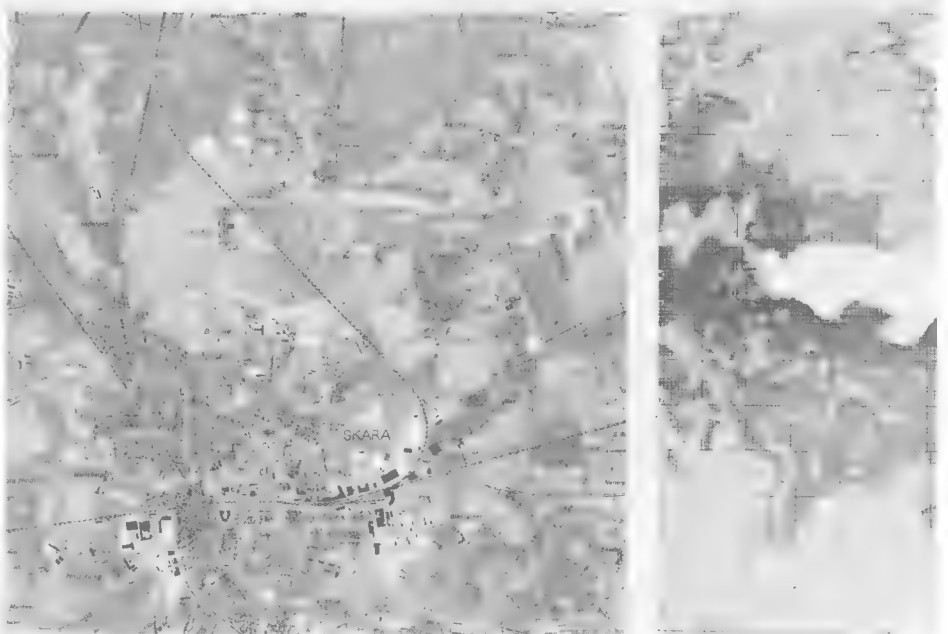
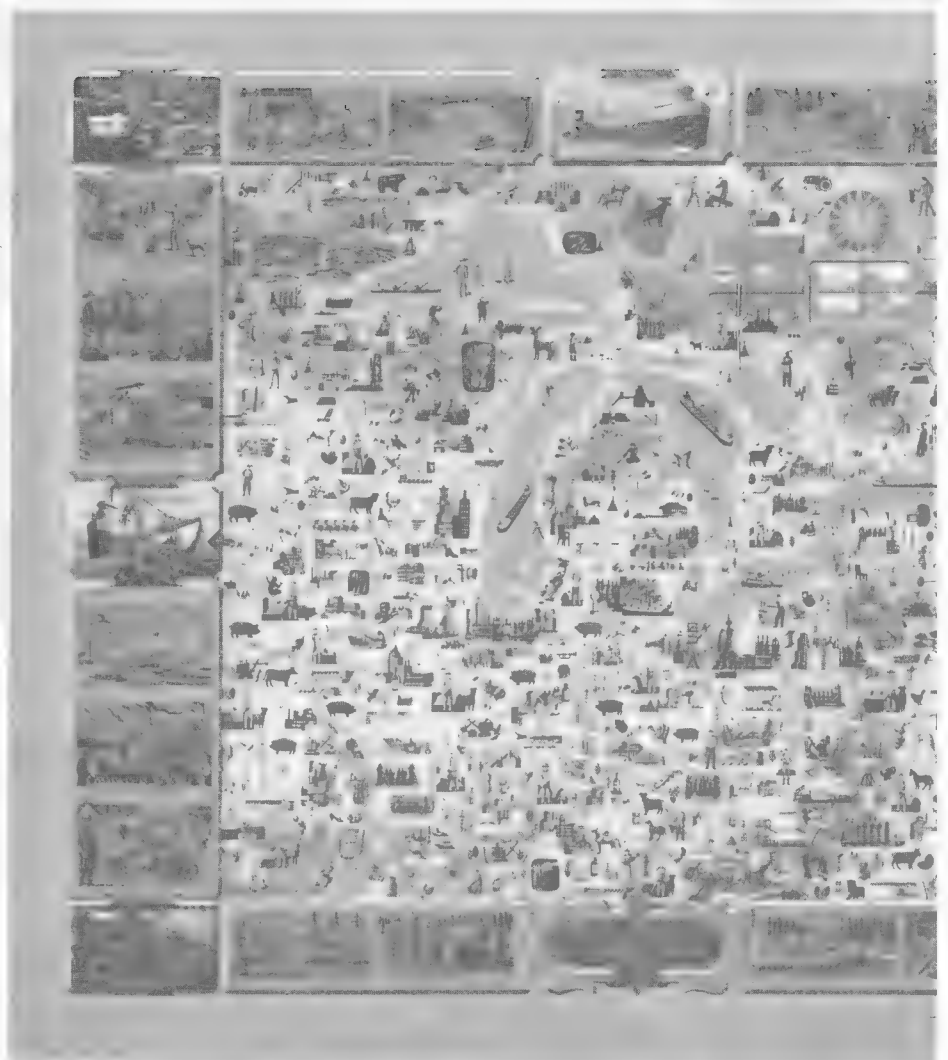
E. *One Hundred Years in the Region of the Great Lakes*. Oglebay and Norton Company, 1954. On this pictorial map, we can see at a glance the location and the major kinds of agriculture and industry carried out in the region; famous landmarks and architectural points of interest are marked and easily identified. The map, then, is both informative and decorative. It is successful because, despite the large number of illustrations, it does not appear to be crowded.

F. *Atlas of Canada*. Department of the Interior, 1908. One of the most obvious things about this atlas is that the pictures of the Prairie Provinces tend to have agricultural themes, whereas the pictures of the eastern provinces are mainly scenery and cities. The back cover of the atlas shows a plan of a township, lists homestead duties, and tells how to apply for a homestead. The atlas seems to have been directed at attracting settlers to Western Canada, and there is a possibility that the atlas was not readily available in Canada—a policy still followed with many publications related to attracting immigrants. The other atlas, *Geography of the Dominion of Canada and Atlas of Western Canada*, was intended for “use in schools, and for the guidance of intending settlers.” The atlas was published by the Department of the Interior around 1904; it was very common at that time for the government to issue publications extolling the virtues of areas it wished to have settled.

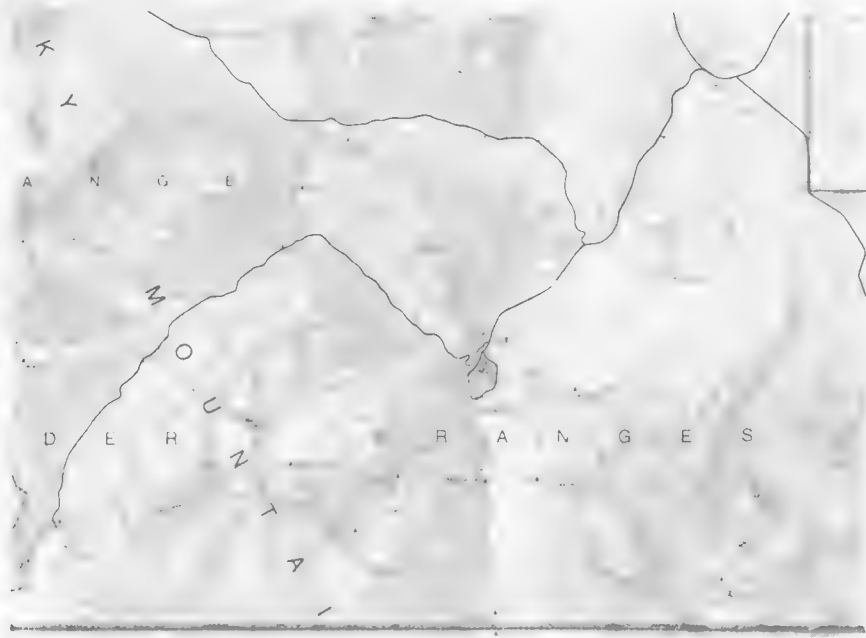
G. *Ekonomisk Karta over Sverige*. Stockholm, Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalt, 1960. This map, one of a land use series consisting of 9,000 sheets, each measuring 24 inches by 25 inches, is an annotated and color-coded air orthophoto mosaic. Great strides in land use mapping were made in Great Britain before World War II, and during the war mapping from air photos advanced significantly. Following the war, many countries began land use mapping programs; the most successful was Sweden, which adopted the technique that produced this map. While it takes about five years to go from photography to printed large scale map, this type of map can be produced in a few months.

H. *Lesser Slave Lake Regional Plan, Rural Land Use Study: Potential Agricultural Production*. Department of Municipal Affairs, Alberta, 1973. This is one of four maps compiled by the Provincial Planning Branch of Alberta Municipal Affairs. It shows the potential of the land to produce wheat and expresses the potential in bushels per year per quarter-section. This type of map is known as a “choropleth map” or “cartogram” and is produced with the aid of a computer. Information for this map, and the other three on surface disposition (type of land holding), potential forest production, and allocation of land by renewable resource (assigned renewable resource allocation), was taken from the Canada Land and Inventory data banks supplemented by provincial data banks. Planners have long recognized the importance of such maps as tools in directing future development. These maps, dealing with potential use, allow an “escape from previous mistakes or misallocations of land” and they give “an unbiased picture of the most rational land use according to environmental characteristics of the land alone.”

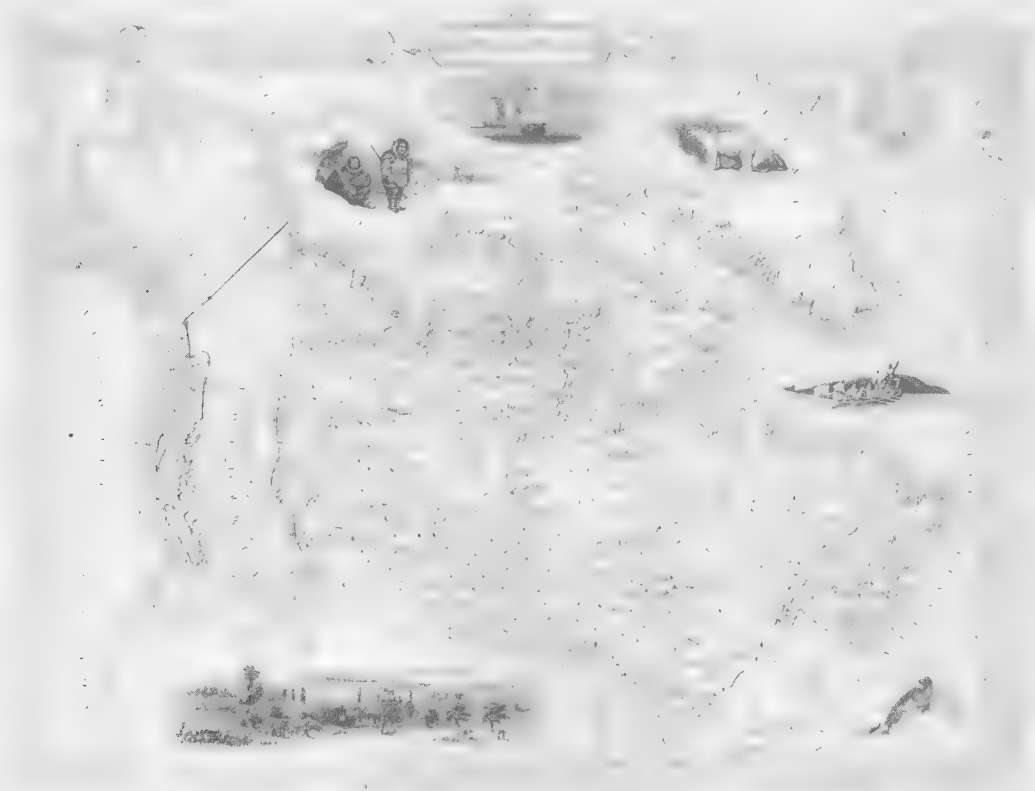
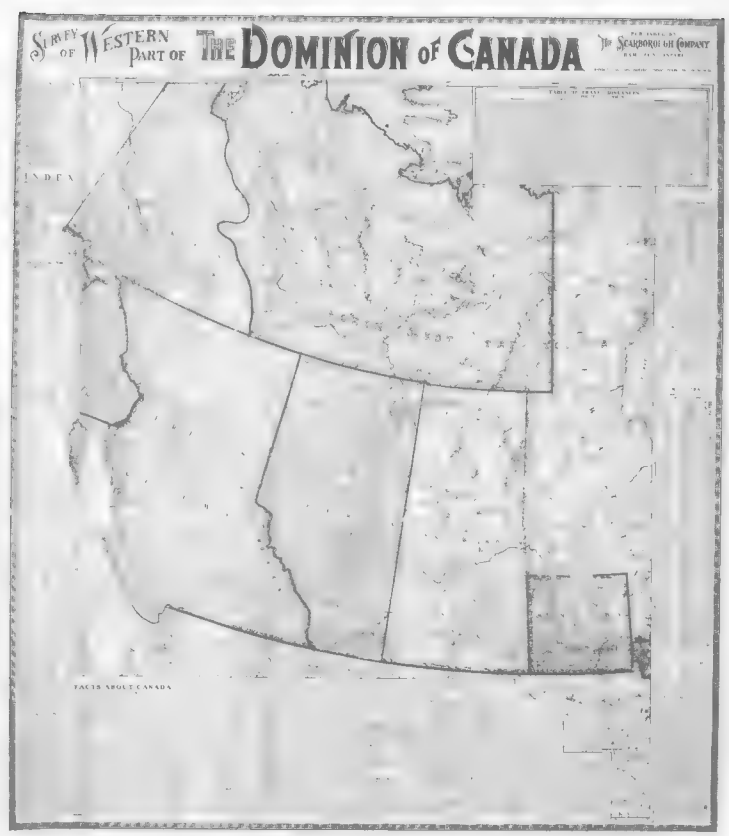
I. *Waterton Lakes National Park*. Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1973. Normally, maps are on flat pieces of paper. On that flat sheet, the cartographer often tries to show the relief on the surface of the earth. The first efforts at showing this relief consisted of drawing the hills in the appropriate places; often, this was combined with fine lines called “hatches,” which were inserted to simulate the shadowed side of the hill to give an illusion of depth. The next step in the portrayal of relief was the “hachure,” a short controlled line. Sometimes the width of the hachure varied with the steepness of the slope and sometimes the spacing between the hachures decreased to give a darker appearance as the slope increased. A scale of sample hachures had to be consulted when reading the map. During the nineteenth century, over eighty different methods of hill shading were proposed; none of them told clearly enough the shape of the hill or depression, its size, the slope, or the elevation of the ground. Contours, the lines on modern relief maps that connect all points of equal height above sea level, were first used in the sixteenth century by Dutch cartographers to portray depths of coastal waters. The use of contours expanded slowly, and it was not until the late nineteenth century that they were commonly used to show relief on survey maps. It is this blending of the “real” picture of the land with the visually effective hill shading technique that has led to the very effective topographic map shown here.

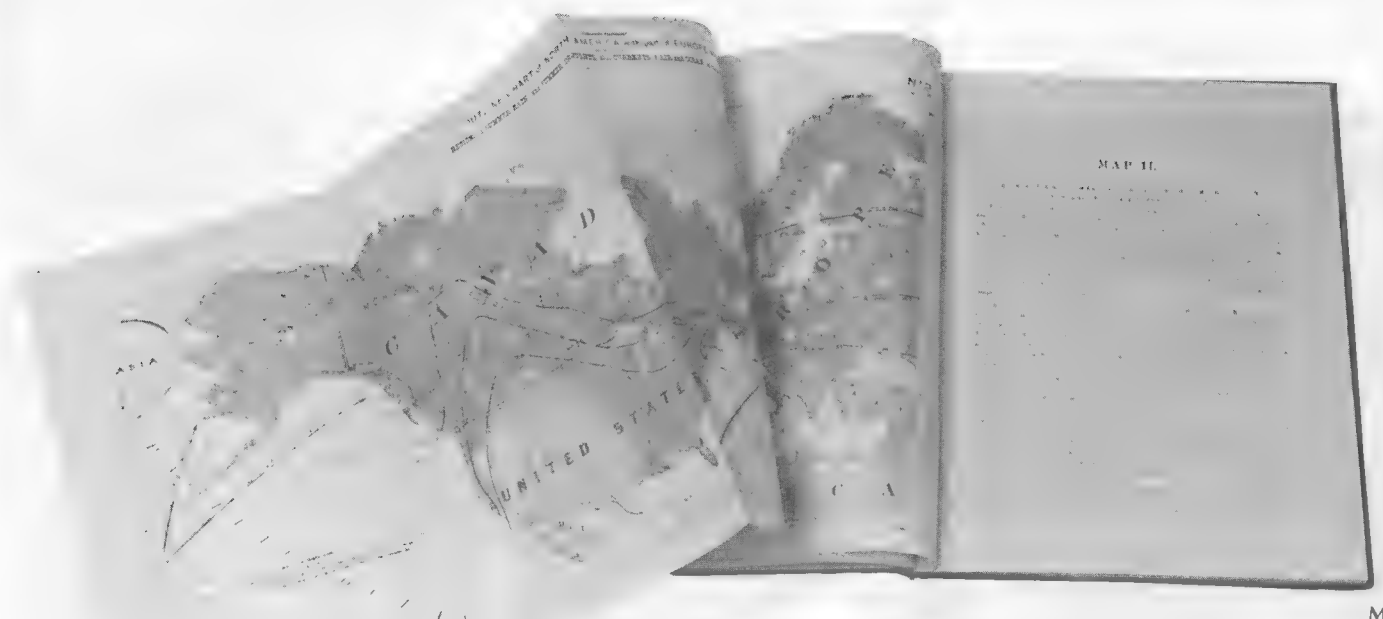


G (detail)



H (detail)
I (detail)





J. A Map Shewing the Communication of the Lakes and Rivers between Lake Superior and Slave Lake in North America. Published in *Gentleman's Quarterly*, London, England, in March 1790. This map, submitted to the magazine along with an extract from a letter dated from Quebec on 7 November 1789, is purported to be drawn by Peter Pond. Though the author of the letter is anonymous, he describes country traversed by Pond and indirectly identifies himself as a member of the North West Company. The map clearly shows the water routes used at the time to travel to and from the North and retains the great hope for a westward outlet to the Pacific. It shows how far Pond had travelled down the Mackenzie and its tributaries. Though Pond hoped to establish a trading route to the Orient down what is now the Mackenzie River, it remained for Alexander Mackenzie to explore that possibility. Included on the map is a river flowing into the Arctic Ocean; though quite accurately placed in latitude, the Arctic outlet is placed two or three degrees east of where it should be. Pond appears to have assumed that some river other than the one he followed to the West must have been followed to reach the Arctic. Thus, he drew a fictitious river from the north arm of Great Slave Lake to the Arctic Ocean to represent Mackenzie's river. The inaccuracies of the West Coast are probably owing to the fact that Captain George Vancouver's exploration and survey of the coast did not begin until 1792. Such maps, however "inaccurate," are valuable historical records, for they show us how certain preoccupations and beliefs lead to a distortion of the "facts." In the Bowen map on the cover, for example, one still finds the lure of the Orient, and there is still the hint of the legendary Great River of the West that would lead to the East.

K. Survey of the Western Part of the Dominion of Canada. The Scarborough Company, Hamilton, Ontario, 1907. Originally this map and its companion sheet of Eastern Canada were folded into a Buckram folder. Each map folds out to 36 inches by 42 inches and is surrounded by information on population, homestead regulations, and so on. The map is a very early example of thematic mapping; so much information has been placed on the map that some of it is hard to read. Place names are very numerous, Hudson Bay Company posts are marked, rail lines and a proposed Hudson Bay boat route are noted, and there

is information on resources with labels marking "Coal," "Abundant wild hay," "Adapted for wheat raising," in various areas. This indicates that the map was aimed at possible immigrants and was probably marketed outside, as well as inside, Canada. The Scarborough Company produced a number of maps in the early part of the century and achieved a quality of commercial mapmaking rarely seen in our time.

L. British America. Published by J. F. Tallis; drawn and engraved by J. Rapkin. 1851. Canada is shown divided into provinces and administrative divisions, or trading districts, of the Hudson Bay Company. A number of blue dots applied by hand indicate the location of forts and principal stations of the Company. Typical of many maps by the Tallis firm, this one is surrounded by engraved vignettes of scenes associated with the area shown on the map. Such decoration was much more typical of the eighteenth than the nineteenth century.

M. Physical Atlas of the Dominion of Canada. J. Beaufort Hurlbert. 1880. This appears to be the first thematic atlas of Canada. It was privately prepared by the author, apparently published by him, and appears to be the work of a scientist determined to correct errors of fact or omission in works relating to Canada, particularly Western Canada and the near North. There are ten folding maps, each about 14 inches by 20 inches—the atlas itself is 10 inches by 13½ inches—covering a number of topics such as the provinces, regions of summer rains and droughts, zones of grasses, forests, hydrology, various crop areas, and a geological map. Each map is accompanied by from one to four pages of text explaining the content of the map more fully. The maps in this atlas, interestingly enough, show Edmonton to be located at Hay Lakes while Fort Edmonton is located on the banks of the North Saskatchewan River. The Hay Lakes location was on the projected line of the CPR, and it appears on a number of government maps at this time and was picked up by a number of foreign map publishers who continued to show Edmonton at Hay Lakes for about twenty years.

campus reporter



Honorary Degrees at Convocation On 26, 27, and 28 May, the University held its Spring Convocation at the Jubilee Auditorium. Honorary degrees were given to four men: Ralph G. Steinhauer, Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, received an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws; F.T. Jenner, Edmonton businessman and former Chairman of the Board of Governors, received an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws; Vladimir N. Mackiw, Executive Vice-President of Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited and an outstanding chemist in the field of treatment and separation of metals, received an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science; and T.C. Douglas, former leader of the New Democratic Party, received an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. In addition to these Honorary Degrees, another special award was given at Convocation: Walter C. MacKenzie, Executive Director of the Provincial Cancer Hospitals Board of Alberta and Professor Emeritus of Surgery, was awarded the Alumni Golden Jubilee Award in honor of his service to the University and the community.

Convocation Statistics Provided by the Office of the Registrar, the following figures show the number of graduates at Spring Convocation.

Agriculture and Forestry	132
Arts	525
Business Administration and Commerce	296
Collège Universitaire Saint-Jean	15
Dental Hygiene	36
Dentistry	43
Education	1,100
Engineering	173
Graduate Studies and Research	270
Home Economics	70
Law	114
Library Science	45
Medical Laboratory Science	19
Medicine	110
Nursing	65
Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences	78
Physical Education and Recreation	99
Rehabilitation Medicine	64
Science	424

Collège Universitaire Saint-Jean Last Spring, on 9 April, the Alumni of Collège Universitaire Saint-Jean held a special farewell for the Oblate Fathers who have served the Collège for so many years. The Fathers will now go elsewhere to serve areas of greater need since the University will assume the full operation of the Collège.

In 1970, an association between the Collège and the University was begun; from that time, the Fathers administered all the non-academic functions of the Collège. The University has agreed to assume all these functions in addition to the academic responsibilities that it has undertaken since 1970.

The academic program will remain, for the most part, the same. The residences will now be administered by Housing and Food Services. Collège Universitaire Saint-Jean will continue to operate as a bilingual and bicultural centre for higher education.

Classics Collection In early June, the Department of Classics officially opened its William George Hardy Collection of Antiquities. The display contains near-eastern and classical antiquities and is named after W.G. Hardy, Professor Emeritus and founding Chairman of the Department.

Arranged to show the development of civilization from about 4000 BC to 500 AD, the collection includes a number of artifacts that illustrate the shift from village to city. Few of the works displayed are works of art as such; rather, there are items like pottery lamps, Greek painted pottery, terracotta figurines of the fertility goddess Astarte and of various animals (which were probably used in religious ritual and fertility magic), Roman glass showing the development of glassblowing, and a series of coins from the Asiatic kingdoms of the Hellenistic period as well as the Roman Republic and Empire.

Two graduate students in the Department have written a guide to the Collection, *Near-Eastern and Classical Antiquities*, which is published by the University of Alberta Press and available from the University Bookstore. The Collection is open to the public.

The Stack Work is almost completed on the University's new stack for the South Power Plant, which is located south of the Jubilee Auditorium and Lister Hall. Negotiations with Alberta Environment over a three- to four-year period resulted in an agreement to build a stack that will direct effluent from the Power Plant's four gas-fired boilers high into the air where dispersion and breakdown will readily take place.

When completed, the stack will be between 170 and 180 feet high and will have a diameter of twelve feet. This height includes the special venturi nozzle that will increase both the



speed at which the emissions are ejected and the plume effect of the effluent. A sampling platform is located about three-quarters of the way up the stack; the platform will house sampling and monitoring devices.

Although Alberta Environment at one time recommended a stack height of 297 feet, research by D.J. Wilson of the Department of Mechanical Engineering determined that the present height of 170 to 180 feet was more than adequate. Dr. Wilson used tracer gases in the University's Boundary Layer Wind Tunnel to gauge wind speeds, turbulence, currents, and other factors that had to be taken into account. One of the major concerns was for the great number of tall buildings in the immediate area of the stack. The data derived from Dr. Wilson's research should provide a valuable supplement to Alberta Environment information being used in the province now.

The aesthetics of the stack are setting an example as well. The stack will eventually be encased in shiny aluminum, which will make it appear narrower, and, when floodlights situated on the sampling platform shine above and below, the stack will be very visible and satisfy the Ministry of Transport as far as aircraft safety is concerned.

Institute of Law Research and Reform The Board of Governors has agreed to extend for five years the existing agreement between the University, the Law Society of Alberta, and the Attorney General of Alberta to fund the Institute of Law Research and Reform. The Institute has received praise from many quarters. One of its recent projects was the report on matrimonial property, which began in 1971 and was issued on 8 October 1975.

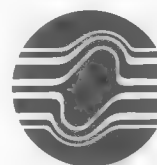
GAC-MAC Meeting In May, the Geological Association of Canada and the Mineralogical Association of Canada held their annual meetings at the University. Technical sessions dealt with a wide range of topics, covering everything from the Precambrian to the present, from the physics and chemistry of silicate melts to biostratigraphy. There were sessions on Energy and Mineral Resources, Biostratigraphy, and Leg 37 of the Deep Sea Drilling Project. Also included in the conference were poster sessions and demonstrations, a short course on microbeam techniques, and numerous field trips, one of which was a trans-cordilleran trip from Edmonton to Vancouver.



Petro-Canada



Petro-Canada



Petro-Canada

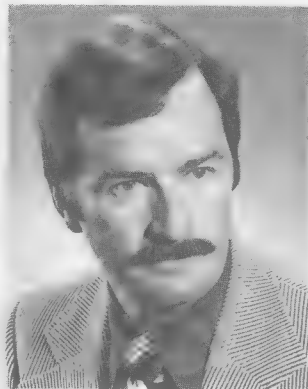
Design Competition Winners Five students in the Visual Communication Design Division of the Department of Art and Design won the first five prizes in a province-wide competition to design a logo for the Crown Corporation, Petro-Canada. The prize-winners are: Mike Popowicz, fourth-year BFA student, first prize, for two alternate designs; Steve Lam, third-year BFA student, second prize; Hannah Aaron, MVA candidate, third prize; Bob Robertson, fourth year BFA student, honorable mention; and Chi Lee, fourth year BFA student, honorable mention. At the top are Mike Popowicz's first-prize entries, and at the bottom is Bob Robertson's entry.

Earlier in the spring, two students from the Industrial Design Division of the Department of Art and Design won first and third prizes in the national Zinc Die Casting Design Competition. Herb Bentz was awarded first prize for a variable drill guide, and Dale Bevington won third prize for a domestic food mixer. The theme of the competition was "Portable Appliances" and entries were judged on aesthetics, function, and practicality.

Photographs by Richard Kerr

The New Deans

Peter Adams became Dean of the Faculty of Engineering on 1 July. Dr. Adams joined the academic staff of the University in 1960 and is a professor of Civil Engineering. He received Bachelor and Master of Engineering degrees from Nova Scotia Technical College in Halifax and a PhD from Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Co-author of *Canadian Structural Steel Design*, a text used in many Canadian Civil Engineering Departments, his primary concern centers on research on the strength and stability of steel members and tall buildings. Dr. Adams is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering, the Column Research Council, and the Canadian Society for Civil Engineers, serving on the editorial board of the *CSCE Journal*.



Peter Adams

Doris Badir was selected Dean of the Faculty of Home Economics effective 1 July. Professor Badir holds a BSc in Home Economics from the University of Manitoba, an MSc in Education from Syracuse University, and an MSc in Economics and Political Science. Joining the academic staff of the University in 1967, she was assistant professor in the Family Studies Division, School of Household Economics, from 1971 to 1974 when she became associate professor. In 1975, she was appointed Chairman of the Family Studies Division. Professor Badir is a member of many associations, and she is currently conducting a study of consumer credit decisions made by automobile purchasers.



Doris Badir



John Forster

John Forster was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research effective 1 July. Dr. Forster received a BA in Sociology from Kent State University in 1952, an MA in Sociology and Anthropology from the University of Hawaii in 1954, and a PhD in Sociology and Anthropology from the University of California in 1959. He has served as Associate Chairman and Chairman of the Department of Sociology, and he has been Associate Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research since 1972. Social and economic development and social change hold his primary professional interests, and he holds memberships in the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association, the Association for Social Anthropology in Oceania, the American Anthropological Association, and the Canadian Population Society.

Frank D. Jones was appointed the Dean of the Faculty of Law, effective 1 July 1976. Mr. Jones,

Professor of Law from 1969 to 1974 and currently a senior tax partner with the Toronto firm of Blaney, Pasternak, Smela, Eagleson and Watson, is a specialist in tax and estate planning law. He holds a BA from this University, an LLB from Dalhousie Law School in Halifax, an LLM from the University of Toronto, and is a candidate for the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the London School of Economics.

Herbert J. McLachlin has been named Dean of the Faculty of Physical Education. Dr. McLachlin graduated with a BSc in Physical Education from McGill University in 1948. He was granted an MSc by the University of Washington in 1952 and a PhD from the University of Oregon in 1969. Dr. McLachlin's teaching and publication interests include human anatomy, kinesiology, the scientific basis of physical education, and physical education administration. At this University, he has served on a number of committees, including the Student Health Service Committee, of which he has been Chairman since 1955. For two years, he served on the Executive Committee of the Academic Staff Association.

Kenneth B. Newbound became Dean of the Faculty of Science effective 1 July. Dr. Newbound obtained BSc and MSc degrees from the University of Manitoba and a PhD in Physics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He joined the academic staff of this University in 1948, and, since that time, he has been Assistant Dean of Arts and Science and Associate Dean of Science. He also served as a defence scientific service officer with the Defense Research Board at the Naval Research Establishment in Halifax. Dr. Newbound has served on and chaired a number of

departmental, faculty, and university committees and is a member of the Canadian Association of Physicists and its atomic and molecular physics division.

Walter H. Worth was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Education effective 1 July. Dr. Worth was former Chairman of the Department of Elementary Education, the University's first Vice-President (Planning and Development), and most recently the Deputy Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower. He holds a BEd and MEd from this University and a PhD in Education at the University of Illinois. In 1969, he was seconded to the provincial government to head a Royal Commission on Educational Planning. The Commissioner's report, "A Choice of Futures," often referred to as the "Worth Report," was presented to the Alberta government in 1972.

Books

English-Canadian Literature to 1900 by R.G. Moyles, Associate Professor of English, has been published in Detroit by the Gale Research Company. The volume is the sixth in the *American Literature, English Literature, and World Literature in English Information Guide Series*.

The Mechanism of Neuronal and Extra-neuronal Transport of Catecholamines, a multi-author volume edited by David M. Paton, Professor of Pharmacology, has been published by Raven Press, New York.



Frank D. Jones



Herbert J. McLachlin



Kenneth B. Newbound



Walter H. Worth

Arabs in America: Myths and Realities, co-edited by Baha Abu-Laban, Professor of Sociology, and Faith T. Zeadey, Worcester State College, has been published by the Medina University Press International. The book includes fifteen original essays which examine in depth the distorted image of Arabs in American educational media and their transformed status in recent years.

Histology (third edition) by T.S. Leeson, Chairman of the Department of Anatomy, and C.R. Leeson has been published by the W.B. Saunders Company.

Multivariable Computer Control, A Case Study by D.G. Fisher and D.E. Seborg of the Department of Chemical Engineering has been published by American Elsevier Publishing Company.

New Concepts of Cattle Growth by Roy Berg, Professor of Animal Genetics, and Rex Butterfield, Professor of Veterinary Anatomy, University of Sydney, Australia, has been published by the Sydney University Press.

Turbulent Jets by N. Rajaratnam, Professor of Civil Engineering, has been published by Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company, Amsterdam.

La philosophie et les savoirs, published by Les Editions Bellarmin of Montreal and by Desclee of Paris-Tournai, is the fourth in the series, *L'Univers de la philosophie*, edited by John King-Farlow, Professor of Philosophy, and Yvon Lafrance, Professeur titulaire de philosophie, Université d'Ottawa. Dr. King-Farlow also contributes a paper, "Critique de la raison analytique."

La Fortune aux larges ailes by Roland C. Bonvalet, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages, under the pen name of Roland Journey, was published by La Pensee universelle, Paris, in October 1975, and is available at the Bookstore.

L'oiseau de feu by Yar Slavutych, Associate Professor of Slavic Languages, has been published in a French translation by René C. du Gard of the University of Delaware. The book includes some forty poems written between 1938 and 1976.

Craniofacial Embryology (second edition) by Geoffrey H. Sperber, Professor of Oral Biology, Faculty of Dentistry, has been published by John Wright and Sons Limited, Bristol. The book is distributed in North America by Year Book Medical Publishers, Chicago, and Japanese and Spanish translations are being prepared. In this edition, the opportunity has been taken to introduce a new chapter on the embryology of the special sense organs located in the head, providing a more complete account of the fates of embryological structures.

The following publications will be released in the fall by the University of Alberta Press.

Near Eastern and Classical Antiquities by Jeremy Rossiter and Diane Dillenbech, Graduate Students in the Department of Classics, is a descriptive catalogue to a permanent exhibition in the Department of Classics. The catalogue describes the cultures that gave rise to the exhibits and the processes by which the ancients manufactured pottery, glass, and coins.

Essays on Western History: In Honor of Lewis Gwynne Thomas, edited by Lewis H. Thomas,

Professor of History. The book includes scholarly essays by former students, all professional historians, of Lewis Gwynne Thomas. Part I deals with the world of the fur trade; Part II with the period of settlement. The essays well illustrate the rich heritage of Western Canada.

Developments in Dual System Estimation of Population Size and Growth, edited by Karol J. Krotki. The emergence of the so-called population problem in countries with inadequate demographic data has stimulated research into data collection. Dual system estimation offers the best results, and, in this book, eleven authors describe developments and suggest new theoretical concepts.

Truelove Lowland, Devon Island, Canada: A High Arctic Ecosystem, edited by L.C. Bliss, Professor of Botany, contains analytical description, in thirty-six chapters, of the permafrost, soils, geology, hydrology, vegetation, invertebrate and vertebrate consumers, microbiology, and limnology of Truelove Lowland. The book has implications for all ecosystem function in the High Arctic, and fold-out maps of soils and vegetation are included.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Bension Collection of Sephardic Manuscripts and Texts, by Saul I. Aranov, describes recently discovered manuscripts (now in the University of Alberta Library) covering five hundred years of Sephardic Jewish history, which have never appeared in print. Included are works of history, philosophy, literature, Biblical exegesis, and epistolary art. The work serves as a catalogue and a source book.

the alumni

'29

In a short personal note from **George F.G. Stanley, BA**, he speaks of his retirement in June 1975 as Director of Canadian Studies at Mount Allison University, and the fact that he is still retaining a small office in the library, "although I neither teach nor draw salary from the University here."

'31

Just nicely into his retirement is **Frank W. Wood, BSc(Ag)**, Professor Emeritus, Food Science, but he has accepted an assignment under the Commonwealth Secretariat's fund for technical cooperation as an adviser to the Government of Malawi in Africa. His term is for a period of two years.

'32

Alberta's Marketing Commissioner, **Harry Hargrave, BSc(Ag)**, walked out of his office recently on the 26th floor of the AGT Building in Edmonton to retire after more than forty years in the service of two governments. Harry's big job has been that of stimulating agricultural exports.

'35

It was retirement earlier in the year for **Fred Bainbridge, BSc(Eng)**, who has vacated the position of Supervisor, Chemical Operations branch, at Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories after twenty-eight years of service with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. An honorary Doctor of Divinity degree, Acadia University, Wolfville, was recently accorded **Thomas McDormand, BD**. Dr. McDormand has just completed a five-year term as Vice-President of the Baptist World Alliance.

'37

Gulf Oil Canada Limited has announced the appointment of **G.A. Connell, BSc(Eng)**, as Director of Energy Studies in its exploration and production department, Calgary. **Robert M. Pearson, BA**, Editor of the *Windsor Star*, has been appointed to the Ontario Press Council.

'38

Donald E. McLeod, BA, is now Vice-President of Public Affairs and a member of the Executive Committee of Air Canada.

'40

Dave Frick, BSc(Eng), has retired as Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer and Chief

Electrical Consultant with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Montreal. His new address is 12 Parr Trail, Lakefield, Ontario. **James A. Morrison, BSc**, Director of the Institute for Materials Research, McMaster University, Hamilton, has been elected President of the Chemical Institute of Canada.

'41

N.F. Murray, BSc(Eng), has retired as Supervisor of Chemical Operations, Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, after twenty-nine years of service with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. **John McDonald, BSc**, was recently presented with a lifetime membership in the Alberta Teachers' Association for outstanding service to education in the province. **Bruce Rankin, BCom**, has taken up his post as Canadian Ambassador to Japan.

'42

O.J. Walker, BSc(Eng), is the Director of Research and Technical Services for Consolidated-Bathurst Limited.

'44

A second novel, *Pretty Lady*, has been published for **Blanche Howard, BSc**, by General Publishing. Her first novel, *The Manipulator*, won the Canadian Booksellers Award in 1972.

'45

Jack Longworth, BSc(Eng), has been named Chairman of the Department of Civil Engineering at the University. Alberta's Chief Deputy Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, **G.W. Govier, MSc**, was accorded an honorary degree at the University of Calgary's annual Spring Convocation.

'46

J.E. (Ted) Baugh, BSc(Eng), is Senior Vice-President of Petrofina Canada Limited and will be responsible for all exploration and production activities. **Arthur James McGinnis, BSc(Ag)**, is currently serving as Director of the Research Station, Vineland, Ontario.

'47

Richard F. Staples, BEd, recently received a lifetime honorary membership in the Alberta Teachers' Association for outstanding service to education in the province.

'48

P. Ray Clarke, BSc(Eng), has assumed duties as

Senior Vice-President in charge of the Metals Division with Texas Gulf Incorporated. **K. Provost, BSc(Eng)**, has been selected Vice-Chairman of Electric Utility Planning Council (Alberta).

'49

The welcome home mat was out recently for **Walter H. Worth, BEd**, former Deputy Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower, and now Dean of the Faculty of Education at the University. **R. Bruce Bailey, BSc**, is President and Director of Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas Limited, Calgary. The Electric Utility Planning Council announced the appointment of **R.S. Trussler, BSc(Eng)**, Assistant General Manager, City of Calgary Electric System, as Chairman of the Steering Committee. **James Ritchie, LLB**, Senior Solicitor with the Workers' Compensation Board and a former Crown Prosecutor has been appointed provincial judge.

'50

R.S. Chapman, BEd, has been appointed Director of the University of Calgary's Division of Continuing Education. **Harold L. Morrison, BSc(Eng)**, is President and Chief Executive Officer of R.M. Hardy and Associates Limited. A former mayor of Edmonton, **Ivor Dent, BEd**, has been appointed attaché to the Canadian team for the 1978 Commonwealth Games. The attaché's duties consist of local orientation for his team's members while in the host city and is responsible for coordinating local arrangements and liaison. **Allan A. Schindeler, BSc(Ag)**, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent (Business Administration) for the County of Strathcona School Committee.

'51

A teacher and high school principal before his appointment to the bar in 1957, **Martin Hoyt, BEd**, has been appointed provincial judge. Former president of the General Alumni Association and well-known Edmonton barrister, **Constantine Kosowan, LLB**, was one of three recent appointees to the provincial bench. Williams Brothers Canada Limited has announced the transfer of **Barney L. Moreau, BSc(Eng)**, to a senior management position in its international operations in Tulsa, Oklahoma. **Robert A. Cawsey, LLB**, has been appointed Alberta's first Chief Provincial Judge. The position involves acting as liaison between the court and government agencies. **Alexander M.**

McIntosh, *BSc(Eng)*, has been appointed Executive Vice-President responsible for management coordination of Pacific Petroleum Limited operating departments. Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited has appointed **G.J. Maier**, *BSc(Eng)*, as Senior Vice-President responsible for domestic and foreign exploration, production, and supply and transportation functions. In a letter from Nepal we are informed that **Gerald Hankins**, *MD*, is a surgeon at Shanta Bhawan Hospital, part of the United Mission to Nepal. Dr. Hankins' address is Box 252, Kathmandu, Nepal. Ranger Oil Limited has appointed **G.H. Bowman**, *BSc(Eng)*, as Manager of Joint Ventures.

'52

V.O. Juba, *BSc*, is Refinery Manager for Husky Oil at Lloydminster. **Robert L. Foster**, *BSc(Eng)*, is now Assistant Chief Bridge Engineer with the Alberta Transportation Department. Union Oil Company of Canada Limited has as its Vice-President of Finance and Treasurer, **J.L. MacLagan**, *BCom*.

'53

J.L. Holman, *BSc(Eng)*, has been elevated to the Presidency of Genstar Limited, Calgary. An honorary diploma in applied arts from Grant MacEwan Community College was recently given to **Edward Stack**, *LLB*, provincial judge. Judge Stack served for five years on the college's Board of Governors and was instrumental in setting up community colleges in the province. **A.L. Wood**, *BSc(Eng)*, has been appointed General Manager of Oil and Gas Production with Norcen Energy Resources Limited.

'54

Leif Stolee, *BEd*, is assuming charge of Edmonton's Old Scona, the public school system's first alternative school, an alternative to large high schools that offer something for everyone. **M.P. Peterson**, *BSc(Eng)*, has been appointed Manager of Gulf Canada's east-end refinery, Montreal. **J. Barton Fairbairn**, *BSc(Eng)*, is now Senior Mining Engineer with Kilborn Engineering (BC) Limited.

'55

H.B. (Ben) Casson, *BA*, a member of the Alberta Attorney-General's Department since 1968, has been appointed Assistant Director of Criminal Justice.

'56

Rudy Wiebe, *BA*, the Governor-General's literary award winner for fiction in 1973, was one of six Canadians attending a writers' conference in Belgium earlier this spring.

H. Mogensen, *BSc*, has been appointed General Manager of Minerals and International Operations, with Norcen Energy Resources Limited.

'57

Kenneth E. Howery, *BSc(Eng)*, has been appointed Director of Operational Planning responsible for physical planning and preconstruction engineering with Alberta Transportation.

'58

Ross W. Paisley, *LLB*, has been appointed Deputy Attorney-General with the provincial government. Alberta Gas Trunk Line has announced the appointment of **Garry R. Ursenbach**, *BSc(Eng)*, as its Manager of Engineering and Construction, responsible for the design and construction of the company's gas transmission system.

'59

Cliffs of Canada Limited has announced the appointment of **Bob A. Rouleau**, *BSc(Eng)*, as Manager of Ontario Mines. According to the *Edmonton Journal*, **Gerry Zetter**, *MD*, likes to throw stones (curling that is) but doubts that he'll be "domineering or overpowering" in his role as President of the Alberta Medical Association. The thirty-nine year old city family doctor took over as President of the 2,600-member group this fall.

'60

Revelstoke Companies Limited has announced the appointment of **Gordon D. Roberts**, *BCom*, as Vice-President of Administration.

'62

Alex Omelchuk, *MD*, has been elected President of the Alberta Chapter of the College of Family Physicians of Canada.

'63

Calgary Power has announced the appointment of **Ken F. McCready**, *BSc(Eng)*, as Vice-President of Administration. Nu-West Development Corporation Limited has appointed **David E. Jenkins**, *LLB*, as its Vice-President, responsible for the company's housing operations, in

Edmonton. Steel Brothers Canada Limited has announced the appointment of **Harry A. King**, *BCom*, as its Treasurer. The new President of the Alberta Teachers' Association is **Halvar Jonson**, *BEd*, Assistant Principal of Ponoka Composite High School. The recent appointment of **A.K. Sorensen**, *BSc(Ag)*, as Director of Marketing, was announced recently by the Alberta Wheat Pool. **Kathleen Francoeur-Hendricks**, *MEd*, is the first woman to be appointed to the three-member Quebec Public Service Commission.

'64

Colin M. Evans, *BA*, has been appointed Senior Vice-President of Ashland Oil Canada Limited. It's a one-year posting for **R.M.W. Frederking**, *BSc(Eng)*, by the National Research Council of Canada to the Hamburg Shipbuilding Research Institute to work on problems relating to the interaction between floating ice and structures. **Rudy Janzen**, *BSc(Eng)*, has been appointed Vice-President, Carma Developers Limited, Edmonton. Sunwapta Broadcasting Limited has as its Controller, **W.T. Graham McLean**, *BCom*. **Thomas Greidanus**, *MD*, has been inducted as a Fellow of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons. An Associate Professor in the Faculty of Administration at the University of Regina, **Dwight R. Thomas**, *BCom*, recently received his Doctorate of Business Administration from the University of Colorado.

'65

George M. Jones, *BSc(Ag)*, has been appointed Alberta Manager of the federal Farm Credit Corporation.

'66

Barry Mitchelson, *BSc(PE)*, has left coaching basketball at the University to devote more time to furthering academic interests. **R.F. Leland**, *BCom*, has been appointed Vice-President of Finance of Carma Developers Limited. Banister Continental Limited has as its Executive Assistant of Finance, **Ross J. Harris**, *BCom*. The University of Manitoba award for teaching excellence has been given to **Dan Albas**, *BA*.

'67

M.C. Chirambo, *MD*, is senior government ophthalmologist at Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital in Malawi, Africa. Syncrude Canada has announced the appointment of

R.R. Goforth, *PhD(Chemistry)*, as Director of Environmental Affairs.

'68

Another Syncrude appointment is that of **Robert Schutte**, *PhD(Chemistry)*, as Director of Research. **Allan P. Markin**, *BSc(Eng)*, is Chief Engineer with Merland Explorations Limited, Calgary.

'69

Allan L. Zemrau, *BCom*, is now Executive Assistant of Corporate Planning and Business Development with Banister Continental Limited. York University has announced the appointment of **Frank Cosentino**, *MA*, as Chairman and Director of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics.

'71

Kenneth V. Bellamy, *BCom*, has been named Vice-President of Development with Harcourt Development Corporation Limited. **Keith E. Neilson**, *BA*, was one of three Alberta students recently to receive a post-graduate scholarship awarded by the IODE. **Robert J. Carney**, *PhD(Education)*, former senior Alberta government official, has been appointed Deputy Director of Operations for the federal Indian Affairs Department, Alberta division. **Katherine Swinton**, *BA*, Ottawa, currently articling with Mr. Justice R.B.G. Dickson of the Supreme Court of Canada, has been awarded the Viscount Bennett Fellowship for 1976-77. **Kenneth Eshpeter**, *BSc(Ag)*, has been appointed Regional Livestock Supervisor for Alberta Agriculture at Barrhead. A thirty-three year-old outdoorsman-turned-publisher, **K. Ben Buss**, *BSc(PE)*, has published the first detailed trail guide for a western Canadian city. Entitled *Edmonton Trails for All Seasons*, the seventy-six-page book outlines seventy-two miles of trails within city limits for hiking, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing. **Robert Day**, *BSc(Ag)*, has been appointed to conduct the Canadian Marchigiana Association progeny testing program. **Kenneth H. Martin**, *MA*, is serving as Associate Minister at First Church United in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

'73

Saskatchewan Agriculture's animal industry branch has as its sheep specialist, **D.N. Milligan**, *BSc(Ag)*. **Larry J. Filipow**, *BSc*, was the recipient earlier this spring of an IODE scholarship.

Employed as a Senior Research Chemist, **Kenneth E. Wilson**, *PhD*, is with Merck, Sharp and Dohme Limited, New Jersey.

'74

For **Gerry Gibeault**, *BA*, this past summer has been one of anti-malaria pills, parasite infected swamps, and learning about a different culture. He was one of six Edmontonians in Sierre Leone, West Africa, as a representative of Canadian Crossroads International. **Margaret Midgley**, *BA*, has been appointed special assistant to the President of the University and Secretary to General Faculties Council. **Earl Bogoch**, *MD*, has set up medical practice in Tillsonburg, Ontario.

'75

Brian J. Saunders, *LLB*, was the recent recipient of an IODE scholarship award.

In Memoriam

J. Glen McClung, *BCom* '25, following surgery, in Regina.

Thomas C. Michie, *MD*'26, long time medical practitioner, in Edmonton.

William Bramley-Moore, *MD*'31, former President of the Medical Council of Canada and Registrar of the Alberta College of Physicians and Surgeons for twenty-one years, in Edmonton.

Ethel Wilson, *HEC*'33, in Vancouver.

Max C. Crosbie, *BSc(Ag)*'33, federal public servant, in Ottawa.

Frank O. Morrison, *BSc(Ag)*'36, in Montreal.

J.D. Wallace, *MD*'40, former Executive Director of the University Hospital and Secretary General of the Canadian Medical Association, in Ottawa.

Florence (Stewart) Fehr, *HEC*'46, in Saskatchewan.

William A. Ross, *BSc(Ag)*'48, district agriculturist at Westlock from 1949 to 1973.

A.G. Morrison, *BSc(Eng)*'51, with the Energy Resources Conservation Board, in Calgary.

Ralph L. Hay, *MD*'53, former chief of staff of the Rocky Mountain House General Hospital and coroner for the Rocky Mountain House area.

G.H.K. Brady, *BEd*'57, well-known Edmonton school principal, in Edmonton.

J. Wesley Hughes, *BEd*'66, in Edmonton.

M.E. McIlmoyl, *MD*'70, in private medical practice in Brookline, Ontario.

T.Y.C. Chung, *DDS*'72, in Delta, BC.

A trip out of town to the Rockies in early May marked the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the General Alumni Council. In the spacious corridors of the Banff Springs Hotel, alumni executive members and their families were joined by a dozen or so alumni branch executives from across Canada.

A busy Saturday agenda included such topical items as exchange visits for children of graduates, the prospective restyling of alumni branch meeting formats, and the need and appropriateness of faculties and schools to "enhance the graduation experience for new graduands by organizing social undertakings at the time of Convocation."

Approval was given to the new format and content of *New Trail*, mailed regularly and without charge to all graduates with known addresses. Once again, branch representatives were exhorted to provide comments, pictures, and pertinent news of graduates for future issues.

Having appeared just prior to the annual meeting, the results and recommendations of an alumni opinion questionnaire (population strata sampling) were accepted as information. The incoming alumni executive was charged with the actioning of the study "which would appear to emphasize a concentration upon tactical errors rather than strategical misplacement . . . with the alumni responsive to the same type of organization as outlined in the Association's Constitution."

A highlight of the Thirty-seventh Annual was an interesting and challenging address by President H.E. Gunning following the closing banquet. His subject was "Bridging the communications gap." The possibility of a University Forum sponsored by the Association was broached by Dr. Gunning; approval was forthcoming in principle, with the format currently receiving the attention of a joint University-alumni team.

Prior to adjournment, a fresh roster of alumni Council members was approved for 1976-77. Representatives selected from branch units and each faculty and school include: Walter H. Johns, Honorary Life Member; Ron Dalby, Eric Geddes, Garth Fryett, H. E. Gunning, Honorary Members; Alex Cairns, Honorary Secretary; Wilson Sterling, Past President; Bernard Adler, President; A.M. Arbeau, Vice-President; Alex Markle, Executive Secretary; Arthur Reddon, Agriculture; Harry Goldberg, Arts; Wayne Berg, Business Administration and



G.B. Taylor Award



Burgess Trophy



Wilson Sterling and Bernie Adler

Commerce; Ken Wallace, Dentistry; W.D. Usher, Engineering; Clarence Wanchulak, Golden Bears Hockey; Doreen Al-Adra, Home Economics; Andy Andrekson, Law; J.D.M. Alton, Medicine; Olga Saley, Nurses' Alumnae; R.J. Edgar, Pharmacy; Chuck Moser, Physical Education; Marga Pittman, Dental Hygiene; Elizabeth Schwob, Library Science; Brian Silzer, Science; Bruce Burgess, Senate; Morris Flewwelling, Senate; Frank Kozar, Grande Prairie; Jack Armstrong, Medicine Hat; Don Duff, Montreal; Pat MacLeod, Ottawa; Judy O'Brien, Red Deer; T.E. Thomas, San Francisco; Barbara Bassett, Toronto; Jim Fleming, Vancouver; George Gunn, Victoria; A.M. Larson, Winnipeg.

G.B. Taylor Award The Geoffrey B. Taylor Award, emblematic of the best all-round Alumni Branch in the province, was presented at the annual meeting to Dr. Frank Kozar (right), Registrar of the Grande Prairie unit, seen in company with President Gunning.

The Burgess Trophy A former president of the Alumni Association and donor, Bruce Burgess, Calgary, was on hand to make a personal presentation to Mrs. Pat MacLeod, President of the Ottawa Branch. The trophy and its miniature is given annually to the out-of-province Alumni Branch best exemplifying a program of service to alumni and the University.

The Changeover The presentation of a set of gold-plated cufflinks bearing the University crest marks the retirement of one alumni president each Spring and the advent of a new. Obviously savouring the moment of changeover is Wilson G. Sterling (left) vacating the presidency in favour of Dr. Bernie Adler, the new incumbent for 1976-77.

Evergreen and Gold

A random number of spare Evergreen and Gold yearbook copies are available at no charge from the Alumni Office, 6 floor, Students' Union Building, telephone 432-3224. Direct pick-up only.



Spoken Word Series

Two outstanding international figures, Stewart Udall, US Secretary of the Interior for eight years under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, and Sir Harold Wilson, former British Prime Minister, will meet with students and address public gatherings on campus, 18 November 1976, and 8 March 1977, respectively. Both speakers are being sponsored by the Alumni Association and the Students' Union. The Spoken Word is a continuous series supported by alumni gift monies and organized by the Alumni Association in conjunction with representatives of the Alma Mater Fund and the Students' Union.

Alex G. Markle: Twenty-five years as Alumni Director



Alex G. Markle is the Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association and Alumni Affairs Editor of *New Trail*. He has served the University in this capacity for twenty-five years; in the fall of 1951, he succeeded his father, John Markle, as the third permanent alumni secretary of the University of Alberta. As Mr. Markle explains: "When I came in 1951, I really wasn't sure that I wanted to stay. I had obtained my Bachelor of Arts from here and my Bachelor of Journalism from Carleton on the Veterans Program after the war; I had been working in eastern Canada and decided that I wanted to come back west. My father had had his first of three major heart attacks . . . and I offered my services to the President of the University at that time, Dr.

Andrew Stewart. I suggested perhaps that I might come in to the Alumni Office just to keep the office open while Dad was convalescing. So in this year of 1976, twenty-five years later, I'm still keeping the office open."

Mr. Markle acts as the principle liaison officer between the University and the 60,000 graduates in fourteen alumni branches across Canada. He is a graduate in Arts (BA, Alberta, 1948), in Journalism (BJ, Carleton, 1949), and in Education (BEd and MEd, Alberta, 1962 and 1965). Following employment as assistant editor and circulation manager of *The Legionary*, official magazine of the Canadian Legion, in Ottawa from 1949 to 1951, he returned to Edmonton to take up his present duties.

New Trail: What do you see as the main function and concern of the Alumni Association?

A.G. Markle: I suppose we should establish what the basic purpose is as far as the Alumni Association is concerned. As I see it, the Association is an integral, basic, and vital service component of the University. This element of service is really the *raison d'être* of the Alumni Association, not only here, but . . . of any university in Canada or on the North American continent.

How we accomplish this service varies. It is the purpose of this office, which I suppose you could call the "nerve centre" or conduit for the graduate family of the University, . . . to implement the program which is established for it by an Alumni Executive Committee, which is composed of graduates of the institution representing all faculties and schools. The Executive Committee meets once a month to consider a service program that the Association might carry out in aid of the University.

As Executive Secretary, it's my requirement and obligation to carry out the mandate or the wishes of this Executive Committee and its program.

NT: What do you see as the ideal relationship between the University and its alumni?

Markle: As a two-way street, certainly. The ideal arrangement would be such that the University would not lose sight of the fact that a "sheepskin curtain" does not drop at the time of Convocation. . . . The ideal arrangement is for the University to continue to have an interest and concern for the alumnus. Perhaps the best way of doing that is for the University to insure that it provides the sort of means and facilities that would entice alumni to come back to the University through a lifetime and take part in activities on the campus. Then, as a corollary, you must have the role of responsibility of the alumnus to the University as the institution from which he or she graduated.

Often graduates ask, "What's the University doing for me?" That's the question. Through the Association, what we have been doing, for example, is building up for graduates admissibility to the phys ed facilities, to the library after graduation. . . . These are the sorts of tangible things that the University can do for the alumni, and we would like to expand this even more if we could.

NT: In what ways, then, are the alumni of service to the University? Why is it important for the University to maintain a strong relationship with its alumni?

Markle: To put it succinctly, I think of the relationship in terms of the three "F"s. Alumni can do three things which are very important to the University. The first is to cultivate friends. The University is in constant need of friends, at this time perhaps more than any other. Always there's a need for friends or for people who are disposed kindly toward the University. Graduates, because of their special relationship with the University, go out into the community and are its educational ambassadors, if you like, of goodwill and do, by the manner in which they approach their fellow-citizens, make friends for the University.

Then there's the matter of *funds*. Every institution of higher learning is concerned, particularly, with the raising of additional money, and what better group than from its own? We have appeals that are made to alumni to raise funds for certain amenities on campus which normally wouldn't be supplied through the government budget or coffers.

Freshman is the third service. It is important that this University, and all universities, attract and cultivate quality undergraduates, young people who are leaving high school and coming to this University, provided space is available. Alumni can be of great assistance in the community, encouraging and influencing quality young people in their particular area to come to this institution.

NT: In what specific tangible ways do the alumni support the University?

Markle: Tangibles have to do with money. Since 1945 when the Alumni Association officially became a constituent full-time entity within the University body—and certainly in the more than sixty years that the University has been in operation—the alumni . . . have responded on various occasions to the needs of the University at particular times. For example, the Memorial Organ in Con Hall . . . was a gift largely from the alumni and interested firms and businesses after World War I.

That goes back a bit, but to bring it a little more up to date: there was a need on the campus, when I first came on the job in the early fifties, for additional residences. There was some difficulty at the time about influence and "seed money" to get this thing going, and the

Alumni Association became interested.

Many graduates in that era and prior to that time had been in residence and they knew the value of residence living. So there was a campaign within the Association, politically and from a monetary point of view, to lean a little bit on the provincial government and come up with some "seed money." As a result of the efforts of the Alumni Association and other interested parties at that time, we have the fine new Lister Hall Complex residences.

There was also a felt need for amenities in residence for students: pianos, typewriters (where students could sit down and type out a paper). None of these things were available at the time through the provincial grant. The Alumni Association raised several thousands of dollars in the neighborhood of seventy to eighty thousand—that was a lot of money in those days—by general program, which was put into a special fund called the Alumni Residences Fund, which is still extant. From those several thousands of dollars raised, we were able to provide a grand piano, upright pianos in the old residences, stereos, typewriters . . . and so on.

Another item is books for the library—always a felt need and always popular with graduates. They all recognize the need to build the library, and each year . . . the response is tremendous. In my stint at fund-raising, we turned over ten or twenty thousand dollars annually to the Librarian for the purchase of books, with the purchase in his hands. . . . Over the years, this builds up to be quite an item. These are a few of the tangibles.

NT: Could you elaborate a little on the intangible support given to the University by the alumni?

Markle: In dealing with the intangibles, I would revert to two of my three "F"s—friends and freshman, in particular—and this matter of establishing and maintaining friends for the University. Graduates who have had a happy experience on the campus, graduates who leave with some sense of affection and loyalty for the institution, do this automatically by the manner in which they conduct themselves in society.

That's why we are all here: to insure that as many quality young people as possible in the province can . . . have the advantage of acquiring a university education. In concert with the operation that the Office of the Registrar has to take the University to the community and the high schools, particularly, to answer



questions and so on, we can, through this office, request professional people and other graduates of the University in a particular area to come together with the students [the liaison group from the Registrar's Office] has congregated. They can be of great advantage in giving first-hand, or at least elaborating first-hand, on what, say, dentistry has meant to them as practitioners.

Another intangible involves the 3AU Fund, for example. Nobody will ever know how many dollars, how many corporate dollars, that were donated to the 3AU Fund were influenced by alumni of this University who are in positions of influence in various boardrooms. This is an intangible and once again it is difficult to

measure, but it has a particular bearing on a very important aspect as far as the University is concerned.

NT: Perhaps some of our readers might be interested in knowing what the job of the Executive Secretary entails; could you give us a brief description?

Markle: The job is contact . . . a matter of identity and communication from this office—the “nerve core” or conduit, as I keep referring to it, between the University and the graduate family.

Communication is effected in two ways. Because of the number of graduates [there] is no longer a small college atmosphere. With graduate numbers being as large as they are, we have a “split” system or type of contact. Each fall each of the classes that are graduating, at the request of this office, names one or more of its number to serve as the alumni class representative in perpetuity.

These representatives, then, of each of the graduating classes come together with me and we have a chance to talk about the Alumni Association, its intent, what we would hope that they might do as alumni class representatives—in other words, the “how to” of being a class representative.

We can do this effectively because it’s the feeling of the Alumni Association, and I think rightly, that when graduates leave the institution, when and if they think of the University, they reflect in terms of people they met when they were there. . . . It is for that reason that we establish contact at the alumni class representative level.

The other means that we have for communicating with the broad spectrum of graduates is through our alumni branch system. We have about thirteen or fourteen of these branches functioning actively across Canada and in the US at the moment, where we have large concentrations of graduates living and employed.

These are self-reliant and independent organizations; their terms of reference are their own. Branch constitutions resemble very much the general constitution of the general association but in every way they are independent of the central organization, even to the point that they can levy their own fees for membership. They have regular meetings of

a varied nature. Notices for these meetings are sent from this office. All we require from the branches—and this is a service . . . we perform . . . at no cost to the branch executives—is a draft of the letter that they want to send out, and we look after it from here.

This works very well, so we have a two-way system here, apart from the contact I am able to make personally with as many graduates as possible.

NT: You mention personal contact. Is that the purpose of the various trips you make each year to visit the various alumni branches?

Markle: These trips are part of the total PR picture, the total University PR picture—the service which this Association or this office is able to render. We have a set pattern whereby we visit all branches, or most of them, annually; certainly all of them every second year. To these meetings we take the President of the University, the Chancellor, Vice-President or one of the senior University people, along with our alumni president, perhaps, and myself.

The Association feels that it is important that the graduate in the field should hear, very regularly, from key people, such as the President and the Chancellor, on the state of the University and on particular matters that are of concern to the graduates at the time, such as enrolment quotas and admissibility to University. . . . In this way, along with *New Trail* . . . and *Folio* [the staff bulletin], which is mailed from this office to each alumni class representative and to branch representatives, graduates are kept informed directly as to the course of the institution. Having been informed, they will have a better understanding of what is going on and, particularly, in-province, they can then share that information and understanding with other members of the general citizenry.

NT: Could you tell us in what ways your twenty-five years of service to the University as Executive Secretary has been rewarding?

Markle: This is rather personal, but I suppose the gratification that I receive goes back to the time of my father, who preceded me in this office . . . from 1947 to 1951. He was the second alumni officer. Dad was a very well known person; he had been a high school principal throughout the province for years; he

was a marvellous teacher, a tremendous personality, very musical, and did a great deal for this Association. One of the gratifying things to me is that I’ve been able to at least maintain a certain level of his established accomplishment.

These fund drives that I’ve spoken of earlier, they all have been reasonably successful, and, of course, when you feel that your input to them has been substantial, there is . . . some gratification.

One of the great rewards of this office is the people you meet, certainly the people I’ve had the pleasure of serving on the Alumni Executive Committee, including four Presidents of the University and twenty-one alumni presidents, and, of course, the graduates to whom we’ve attempted to render what service we can. The people that you meet, this constant flow of faces and new people coming along with new ideas makes it a continuing challenge and an interesting position to occupy.

Well, there are lots of intangibles, but it’s been most gratifying. And when you see worthwhile projects coming to fruition and we have an opportunity to steer them through this office, there is a gratification that ensues.

NT: Over the past twenty-five years, you must have seen a great many changes in the University—changes in students, changes in priorities and direction of the University, and changes in the spirit of the University as a whole. Do you have any thoughts about these changes, and do you see any trends developing?

Markle: There’s a dichotomy—two camps. You have the original graduates of the University up until the early sixties, say, and the people in that area are a receptive, loyal family of graduates. The institution for many of them was small; they had a chance to live-in; their associations were such that they acquired this feeling of affection and loyalty to their alma mater. They involved themselves in the history and the tradition that had gone on here; for example, the tree planting ceremonies at Spring Convocation, the presentation of the graduating class gift. These were tangible things that were a lovely part of the fabric, the mosaic, of the University.

Then you have the younger graduates, that great number of graduates who have convoked since the late fifties and early sixties, who moved away dramatically, I felt, from the history and the traditions of the University. The *Evergreen and Gold* was dropped; the



Convocation Banquet and Ball was considered a frill—out the window!

I shouldn't speak in blanket terms, but many of the newer graduates' interests moved off the campus. Their extra-curricular activities were often off-campus. They were concerned about minority rights, about accessibility to university for all, about some of the social ills of society. And since their interests were focussed off-campus, naturally, they leaned away from the institution, and their feeling of affection and loyalty—if they had any at all—was in many instances, I think, minimal.

What this Association has to do then, and again it is not peculiar here, is realize that it is dealing with two quite different alumni

groupings. You have the loyal, interested early group that is receptive to the Association, to the University, to its program. And then you have the others who are really quite opposite: they are not particularly interested, though I suppose they have a segment of loyalty. To foster that or to make it come forth is something else. So the Association has to come up with programs that will appeal to both.

There seems, however, to be a return, at least a slight return, in the direction of affection and loyalty toward the institution. We got away from that in the last ten or fifteen years, but I'm noticing a return to the "traditional" side. It's reflected in the Spring Convocation Banquet and Ball, which the Alumni Association now handles; our numbers are increasing each year and the sort of reaction and vibrations we're getting from the brand-new graduates is just excellent. If we can do this sort of thing while the student is a student—if nothing more than to identify ourselves—this is essential.

We're not doing enough of it. We will have to impinge into the University community more than we are as an alumni association to make this identity known.

NT: Once the educational association with the University has ended, does this lead to a severance of feelings of belonging to the University community? Does the Alumni Association encourage or sponsor any programs or activities that might increase the feelings of affection, loyalty, and a sense of continuing active participation in the University community?

Markle: Getting back to the early graduates, those up until, shall we say, the time of the activists: the work of this Association was easy because those particular alumni, when they were here, acquired a feeling of affection and loyalty for college life and the institution.

It is very difficult for this Association to know just how to cope with the other group because, when the graduates of the late fifties and sixties were here, they didn't generally acquire that sense of belonging, loyalty, and affection. It's, very difficult, if not impossible, for an alumni association to perpetuate very much of what I've been talking about if it wasn't instilled and established when they were here.

One of the things that the Association can do is to foster continuing education; certainly, if it has an appeal to the younger graduates. Mind you, it takes at least ten years for graduates to

sit down and really take a backward look at the University and say: Sure, I wouldn't mind getting boned up on the old school, or find out what's going on, or maybe get involved with some of the things that are going on . . . new courses being offered, etcetera. When graduates leave here, they are so busy setting up their businesses, their homes, their families, they frankly don't have the time. . . . So really, in many respects, we give them up temporarily as lost, with exceptions of course. But after that ten-year period—if they have acquired that sense of affection and belonging when they were here—we can touch them, and they will come back and they will become involved again in the life and well-being of their alma mater.

Alumni Homecoming 1976

Friday, October 15

8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Wine and Cheese Party

Meet the Profs (Faculty Club) \$3 per person

Saturday, October 16

10 p.m.

Tours—Campus Buildings (Rutherford Galleria—departure)

11:30 a.m. \$1.50 children

Pre-game Luncheon (Lister Hall) \$2.50 adults

2 p.m.

Football Game

University of Alberta vs.

University of British Columbia

(Varsity Stadium) Free with above luncheon

6:30 p.m.

Pre-Homecoming Banquet and Ball Reception

Happy Hour (Lister Hall)

Cash bar

7:30 p.m.

Homecoming Banquet and Ball

(Lister Hall)

\$8 per person

9 p.m.

Dancing to the "Capris"

Tickets—Alumni Office

602 Students' Union Building (432-3224)

Cheques payable—The University of Alberta

Special Classes

'16 '26 '36 '51 '56 '66 '71

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Dear reader:

The Gateway is entering its sixty-seventh year of publication as the official newspaper of the Students' Union of The University of Alberta. With the coming academic year the staff welcomes some changes, innovations, and improvements which we hope will broaden the outlook of the paper, and increase its scope of coverage and comment to meet the needs of a more broadly based readership.

We now are offering subscriptions to more than just the immediate campus community because we feel our coverage is of interest to more than just those directly involved with and affected by University and student issues. These issues are no longer local; they touch the lives of all who consider education important to the future of Canada.

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We hope to hear from you soon.

Yours truly,
Kevin Gillese
Gateway Editor-in-Chief

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